

Reagan accuses Moscow of deception

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan on Saturday accused the Soviet Union of deceiving the world about its own "Star Wars" missile defence programme. He said Moscow has 10,000 scientists working on a massive, advanced project that could put a anti-missile system in space by the end of the century. "The Soviets refuse to admit they have any strategic defence programme at all," Mr. Reagan said in his weekly radio address. "This is not only deception, it is dangerous deception, for without a full picture of what is going on the people of the world cannot know what they need to know to keep the peace," he said. Mr. Reagan's remarks appeared to escalate the war of words over the controversial programme—decided as "Star Wars" by critics and called strategic defence initiative or SDI by Mr. Reagan.

Soviets say U.S. preparing for summit failure, page 8

Jordan Times

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Salah addresses Security Council

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Abdullah Salah, has stressed the need for holding an international peace conference, in which all parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, should take part. In an address before the U.N. Security Council, which began a debate on the Middle East last week, Mr. Salah said that the "current circumstances under which the council convenes stress the gravity of the absence of just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region." The current state of "no war and no peace" is in fact behind the state of violence prevailing in the region, Mr. Salah said. He called urgent efforts to take the opportunity for establishing a just and durable peace in the region.

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Regent receives British minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Saturday received British Minister of State for Armed Forces John Stanley, who is currently on an official visit to Jordan. Attending the audience was Royal Court Chief Marwan Al-Jasem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and British ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles (Rifal receives British minister, page 3).

Sudanese premier visits Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — Sudan's Premier Al-Gazouly Dafa'allah arrived here Saturday and held talks with President Hosni Mubarak. Mr. Dafa'allah is on a two-day official visit, the first stop in an American-European tour. It was Mr. Dafa'allah's first visit to Egypt since he took office last April after a military coup overthrew President Jaafar Numeiri. Mr. Dafa'allah will leave Sunday for New York to address the U.N. General Assembly and will be having talks with American officials. Later he will visit Britain, West Germany and Belgium.

Assad receives Saudi message

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad on Saturday received a message from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the official Syrian news agency reported. It gave no details of the contents of the message, delivered by the deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard, Sheikh Abdulaziz Al-Tuwaijri. But Arab diplomats said they believed the message concerned a second round of talks in Jeddah between Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers, set for mid-October.

Beirut militias swap kidnap victims

BEIRUT (R) — Two young girls were among about 40 kidnap victims exchanged on Saturday in a hostage swap between rival militias, newspapers reported. Aimee and Helene Kadi, "aged not more than 13," were seized on Friday in the latest of a spate of sectarian abductions, the daily An-Nahar said. They were freed Saturday with five other children and a woman. All eight were forced off a bus taking them from the airport through west Beirut to their homes in the eastern sector. The exchange between the Shi'ite Amal movement and the mainly Christian "Lebanese Forces" took place in no-man's land on the "green line" battlefield where many of the victims were seized.

5 Lebanese go on trial in Rome

ROME (R) — Five Lebanese men went on trial on Saturday accused of plotting a suicide bomb attack on the American embassy in Rome last year. The five, whom police said had claimed allegiance to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, are alleged to be members of the Islamic Jihad (holy war) fundamentalist group. They were arrested in November last year.

Mubarak accuses U.S. of piracy after violent protests in Cairo

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak on Saturday accused the United States of air piracy after university students staged violent demonstrations against the American hijacking of an Egyptian plane carrying the Palestinian hijackers of the Italian ship Achille Lauro.

Mr. Mubarak's condemnation of the U.S. action came after signs in Cairo and Washington on Friday and early Saturday that both Egypt and the U.S. wanted to avoid a rift over Thursday night's American operation to force down an Egyptian Boeing 737 carrying the Palestinian hijackers to a military base in Italy where the gunmen were arrested. Students earlier clashed with police in protests against the United States, Israel and Mr. Mubarak's government, urging the president to scrap Egypt's special ties with Washington. Riot police used teargas and bamboo batons to break up a protest by some 3,000 demonstrators. At least 15 people were injured and 15 arrested, eyewitnesses told Reuters.

Mr. Mubarak told reporters he was shocked by Thursday night's U.S. action in forcing the Egyptian plane to land at a NATO air base in Sicily. The Boeing 737 had been trying to take the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro to Tunis. "It is a very strange and regrettable action that a friendly country would carry out such an act of piracy against another friendly country," he said. "I never imagined a friendly state would do that... I was shocked when I learned it was the United States."

Mr. Mubarak spoke with reporters after a meeting with Premier Al-Gazouly Dafa'allah of Sudan. Speaking in both Arabic and English during the impromptu 30-minute news conference, he reserved the strongest anti-U.S. comments for Arabic. Mr. Mubarak said he was personally hurt by the U.S. action and warred Washington against thinking it would not affect relations with Egypt. "Do they hope we can get over this that easily?" he asked. "I will take a long time."

Mr. Mubarak, like U.S. President Ronald Reagan, denied any collusion between Cairo and Washington. "We ignore such accusations," he said. Egypt's aim had been to hand over the four hijackers for trial by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said. "The American excuses for intercepting the plane are not accepted."

He said he was also sad about Italy's attitude because Egypt had negotiated with the hijackers of the Achille Lauro at the request of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

Asked how the incident had affected U.S. relations with Egypt, Mr. Mubarak said: "Now there is a coolness and strain as a result of this incident. Go down and ask the people how wounded they feel. Some of the people are already expressing these feelings. "I am asking Egyptians and university students to be wise and calm."

He said he has not considered whether the new chill will extend to joint Egyptian-U.S. military manoeuvres planned for December. Mr. Mubarak was questioned about his announcements on Thursday that the hijackers had left Wednesday night, before he knew that the four apparently had killed an American passenger on the cruise ship Achille Lauro.

He admitted for the first time

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Arab papers denounce U.S. 'air piracy'; U.S. expects more Middle East violence, page 2

Hijacking of Egyptian plane help counter U.S. image as helpless giant, page 4

Arafat assails American 'cowboy logic'

DAKAR, Senegal (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Saturday denounced the United States and its "cowboy logic" for forcing an Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of a cruise ship to land in Italy.

"There is no difference between a terrorist who hijacks an airplane with a pistol and a terrorist who hijacks a plane with warplanes," Mr. Arafat told a news conference. "President (Ronald) Reagan thinks it is a courageous act by the Sixth Fleet (when it is) an act of terrorism."

Mr. Arafat said the U.S. decision to force the Tunisian-bound plane to land in Sicily late Thursday shows the "double face of American policies."

While negotiating with Arab leaders, the United States approves acts of terrorism against them, he said. The remarks were the first by Mr. Arafat since the Egyptian plane carrying four Palestinian hijackers of the Achille Lauro was forced to land in Sicily.

Mr. Arafat recalled the Oct. 1 Israeli bombing of the PLO's headquarters outside Tunis and evoked his belief of American complicity in the raid. "Any country where there is a PLO office is no longer safe from American terrorism, which can

U.S. seeks to arrest Abbas; Italy charges ship hijackers

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches



Mohammad Abbas

WASHINGTON — The United States said on Saturday it had issued an arrest warrant for Mohammad Abbas, a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and leader of the Palestine National Front (PNF), as Italian authorities served arrest warrants on the four alleged hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, charging them with kidnapping, murder and terrorism.

The U.S. Justice Department said the Italian government had been asked to detain Mr. Abbas (Abu Abbas) pending a formal

Abu Abbas flies out of Italy

ROME (R) — Mohammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), leader of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), left Italy on Saturday despite a U.S. request that he be detained pending extradition moves, the PLO office in Rome said. Italian television reported that Mr. Abbas was one of two men who left Rome aboard a Yugoslav airliner Saturday.

A spokesman for the PLO told Reuters in reply to a question: "Yes, he has left Italy." He would give no further details except to say he had flown out with another man.

'Mubarak not told of delay in hijackers' departure from Egypt'

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt sought on Saturday to exonerate President Hosni Mubarak for mistakenly saying that four Palestinian hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro had left Egypt — 24 hours before they in fact departed. The hijackers were detained by Italy after the Egyptian airliner taking them to Tunis was intercepted by United States warplanes and diverted to Sicily. Egypt kept the cruise liner docked in Port Said apparently waiting for the plane to be returned before letting it go. Italian authorities were holding the aircraft until they had checked the identities of its occupants.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said Mr. Mubarak had not been told of delays in implementing instructions he issued for the hijackers to be flown out of the country. Mr. Mubarak said on Friday the gunmen left Egypt soon after surrendering on Wednesday, ending a 52-hour hijack. During which a crippled American tourist was allegedly killed.

Al-Ahram's chief editor Ibrahim Nafe, known to be close to Mr. Mubarak, wrote that the president had made his remarks "on the basis that he gave his instructions to the concerned authorities."

As president, he could not have been expected to follow through the details of chartering a plane and arranging landing rights, Nafe said.

"The reasons behind the delay will be investigated and proper measures will be taken," he wrote. The Egyptians were trying to hand over the hijackers, who held 427 passengers and crew hostage, for trial by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis. But Tunisia refused the plane landing permission and it was heading back to Cairo when

(Continued on page 3)

Gorbachev urges unified Arab bid for Mideast peace

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has told Libya that Arab states must present a united front in a bid for peace in the Middle East and not seek separate agreements.

In a banquet speech Friday night for visiting Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, Mr. Gorbachev repeated Soviet calls for a conference to settle Middle East problems. "This is really the only reasonable and effective way of putting an end to the perennial state of war in the Middle East and establishing lasting peace there," Mr. Gorbachev said.

The Soviet leader praised Libya's role in the Mediterranean, and said it had lately become a target for "military provocations and rude pressure."

He condemned Israel for its "bandit raid" on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters in Tunis.

In reply, Colonel Qadhafi attacked the United States for its support of the Israeli raid. Mr. Gorbachev said the Middle East was "one of the worst bleeding wounds in the present-day world" and renewed calls for an international conference on the region.

"By acting separately it is hardly possible to count on a settlement that would meet the interests of all Arabs, on the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," he said.

The Soviet leader said Israel's "patrons" were trying to undermine peace efforts by trying to achieve "separate deals" in the area.

Mr. Gorbachev said his discussions with Col. Qadhafi had confirmed that both countries thought alike on the "most important and acute international problems," suggesting a difference in views on some areas between Moscow and Tripoli.

(Continued on page 3)



REGENT RECEIVES BRUNEI SULTAN: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, receives His Majesty Sultan Hassan Bolkiah of Brunei, who made a stopover in Amman on Saturday on his way to attend the meetings of heads of the Commonwealth member states in the Bahamas. Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid

Ibn Shaker attended the audience. During a brief meeting, Prince Hassan and Sultan Bolkiah reviewed bilateral relations and existing Jordan-Brunei cooperation and means of consolidating them and exchanged views on the recent developments in the region.

Computers, milk powder and cooling equipment exempted from customs

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Saturday decided to exempt computers, powdered milk for food and industrial purposes, soya beans for fodder industries and cooling equipment used for medical and industrial purposes from all customs duties and to ban the imports of a number of other items including beer, steel and iron nails, aerated beverages, bottled water, condensed and sterilised milk in liquid form, ice cream and olive oil.

In an ordinary session held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai, the Cabinet took a number of other decisions also aimed at protecting the local industries against foreign competition in the local market. In case of any shortage of olive oil, the Ministry of Supply is the sole authority to import the product, the Cabinet decided.

According to Saturday's Cabinet decisions, artificial jute powder, washing whiteners, insulating material (including rock wool), polystyrene and fibreglass sheets (excluding those used for industrial purposes), could be imported by local factories provided that the importer complies with the regulations laid down by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The Cabinet also decided to effect major amendments to the customs tariff with the aim of putting an end to imports of luxury commodities, saving hard currency, and encouraging local industries and protecting them against foreign competition provided that locally produced goods are in conformity with the prescribed specifications and of good quality and are sold at reasonable prices and meet the local market's demands.

The aim of exempting computers from customs duties is to encourage the expansion in the use of modern technology, particularly at institutes and educational institutions, the Cabinet decided.

The amendments also included the reduction of customs duties on basic and necessary materials for spreading culture and knowledge and modern technology.

Customs duty on writing and printing paper and ink was reduced from 14 per cent to one per cent, while duty on aluminium paste was reduced from five per cent to one per cent, and duties on utensil handles were reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent while duties on felt used for making car filters were reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

Customs duties on commodities considered as luxuries have been raised. Such commodities include caviar, soap, chips, marble, granite, chandeliers, beams used for construction and electric switches.

The Cabinet also decided to amend the customs tariff on a number of commodities with a view to facilitating customs procedures and unifying them.

The Cabinet also decided to continue imports of apples but banned their reexportation.

Top PLO adviser says U.S. wants to topple Mubarak

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) top political adviser was on Saturday quoted as saying the United States wanted to topple Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak because of his drive for Arab unity.

Majali, Khouri arrive in London to meet Howe

LONDON (Agencies) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al-Majali and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee member Bishop Elia Khouri arrived in London on Saturday for talks due next week with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The joint delegation was invited by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher three weeks ago to discuss prospects for a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem.

Sources quoted by Reuters said Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri was already in London and Mohammad Mithem, another member of the PLO executive committee and the last member of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation

No date has been announced for the meeting with Mr. Howe, who was expected to arrive on Sunday. The joint delegation was invited by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher three weeks ago to discuss prospects for a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem.

Blast kills ADC official in Santa Ana office

SANTA ANA, California (AP) — A bomb ripped through the office of an Arab-American group on Friday, killing the organisation's local leader and injuring seven other people, officials said. The blast at the three-storey stucco office building blew a victim into the street, one witness said.

The office of the local branch of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) is located in the building. Santa Ana is about 56 kilometres east of downtown Los Angeles.

"We've had some type of device explode," fire chief William Reimer said.

The Orange County sheriff's department bomb squad and investigators from the FBI and the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms were among those called to the scene.

Radio station KFWB reported that a man walked into the office shortly before 9 a.m. and delivered a package containing the

(Continued on page 5)

Iraq reports attack on Iran's offshore oil field

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said on Saturday its navy launched a "sudden attack" on an Iranian offshore oil field at the head of the Gulf waterway to try to put it out of commission.

A military spokesman said the attack was carried out at 6:40 a.m. (0440 GMT) against the Bahrgan oil field, which lies about 32 kilometres south of the Iranian mainland in the Iran-Iraq war zone.

The spokesman, reading a communique on the state radio, termed the oil field as "very important."

An oil executive said the field was located at a point 49.45 degrees longitude and 29.50 degrees latitude, and was connected to the Barkan terminal which was 40 kilometres southeast.

The Barkan terminal was 64 kilometres north of the key Iranian oil facility at Kharg Island.

The attack, the Iraqi spokesman said, was intended to "strip the enemy (Iranian regime) of all capabilities to finance continuity of the aggression on our people and country."

Iraq "will continue attacking Iranian oil installations until the enemy accepts peace," added the spokesman.

It was the first announcement of an Iraqi naval attack on an Iranian oil field since Oct. 3 when the Iraqis said they hit the Norwuz field, which is about 100 kilometres northwest of Kharg.

The attacks on the oil fields appeared designed to supplement the Iraqi attempt to block off Iran's oil exports from the vital Kharg Island oil terminal.

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Arab papers denounce U.S. 'piracy,' call Reagan 'terrorist'

KUWAIT (R) — Arab newspapers Saturday denounced what they termed U.S. piracy in the Mediterranean skies, and one called President Reagan the "leader of terrorism."

The papers strongly criticized in editorials the interception by U.S. jets on Thursday of an Egyptian airliner carrying the four hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro. The airliner was forced to land in Italy.

"Reagan has crowned himself the leader of terrorism," Kuwait's Al Rai Al Aam said, adding: "America has opened the doors of hell but it will be the first to go in."

Iraq's Al Thawra newspaper said the U.S. "flagrant air piracy" would lead to "further escalation of violence and revenge acts in the region."

Bahrain's weekly newspaper Al Adwas said: "The U.S. has committed an act of piracy in violation of international laws and disregard of its friendship with Egypt."

"This is how Washington treats its friends," said Al Watan of Kuwait.

Lebanon's pro-Syrian As Sharq newspaper said the U.S. action had "driven America's Arab friends, and especially the regime in Egypt, into an embarrassing dilemma."

Saudi Arabian newspapers also condemned the U.S. action, which Jatar's Al Arab daily said was proof of Washington's readiness to sacrifice all friends for the sake of its strategic relations with Israel.

"The continuation of (Arab) trust in America is nothing but a heavy loss for the Arab cause," said Al Itihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates.

This was echoed by Sharjah's Al Khaleej which asked: "Until when will Arab leaders continue their visits to the White House requesting its mediation, weapons and blessing... and until when will Arab money and investment remain in U.S. banks?"

The paper said the U.S. action "under direct orders from Reagan and his gang" was "a golden opportunity for Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to liberate Egypt from the American and Israeli yoke and to return his country to be a leader of Arab states."

Egypt remains suspended from the Arab League because of its 1979 U.S.-sponsored peace treaty with Israel.

In Amman the Arabic daily Sawi Al Shaab said Saturday U.S. seizure of the Egyptian plane carrying Palestinian ship hijackers could be used in an attempt to destroy Middle East peace efforts and the positive results so far achieved.

"This may be the aim of some parties who are using the hijacking of the liner and the escalation of reactions to it as a means of achieving their purpose," it said (See editorials on page 4).

Another Jordanian newspaper, Al Rai, accused the United States of trying to diminish Egyptian leadership and contain its Arab role.

To Damascus, the government daily Al Thawra accused Egypt and PLO chief Yasser Arafat of collusion with the U.S. in the incident.

"The Egyptian regime's aim behind this collusion... was to prove goodwill towards the U.S. and Israel and that it was still an obedient servant to U.S. designs in the region," it said.

It accused Mr. Arafat of "giving his blessing" to the hijacking of the Egyptian plane "in order to obtain a certificate of good conduct from the U.S. and Israel," which will qualify him to have a seat on the train of the U.S. (peace) settlement.

In Saudi Arabia, the newspaper Okaz also deplored "the new dimensions" which it said the United States had now added to the Achille Lauro hijacking.

Describing the interception as "air piracy and behaviour that international law does not condone," the Saudi paper said the situation was aggravated by the fact that the United States was a superpower.

"The world will condemn this behaviour especially as it develops from a superpower that had the responsibility of respecting the sovereignty, security and freedom of every state and organization throughout the world, and should be encouraging peace and not terrorism and piracy," the paper wrote in its editorial.

Another Saudi paper Al Yaum said it would have "behaved the United States better if it were fighting terrorism to help stop the Israeli terrorism against Arabs."

Picking up the same theme in Jatar, the newspaper Al Arab said the interception was "an indicator that all should realize that America is ready to sacrifice all its friends for the sake of its strategic relations with the Israeli enemy."

Al Watan of Muscat, Oman said: "We had expected the United States to deal with this matter in a manner befitting its image as a superpower... to prove that sovereignty in this world goes to sane behaviour and not the seizure by force of a civilian plane belonging to a country that is a friend of the United States."

"Had the United States dealt with the issues of the Middle East in a fair manner, then the entire world would have been spared the cycle of violence and counter-violence which this region is now witnessing," the paper added.

In Iraq, the interception operation was denounced both officially as well as by the media.

An unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman said the operation was "totally unjustified."

The American move, he said, was "nothing but a show of force... and further evidence that the United States is biased (in favour of Israel)."

"Such biased moves... will only

contribute to expanding the circle of violence and vengeance in the region (Middle East)," the spokesman said.

The daily newspaper Al Thawra, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, termed the American move "an act of air piracy and an unjustified aggression."

The paper said the interception was to be "classified as international terrorism."

The newspaper Al Jadissia, published by the Defence Ministry, said the "American piracy is a flagrant act against the Arab nation."

Allies of the United States said Friday that the Palestinian gunmen who hijacked a cruise ship should be brought to justice, but some withheld judgment on the legality of the U.S. interception of the Egyptian plane carrying the sea pirates.

The Soviet Union and Egypt criticized the U.S. action, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation condemned it as a "flagrant act of piracy."

The Soviet government-run news agency, TASS, said American anger over the hijackers' crime was "understandable and just," but accused the United States of having a double-standard on terrorism.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said of the U.S. interception, "the Americans are entitled to do it; after all, an American citizen was killed."

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said he telephoned President Ronald Reagan to express his support and called international terrorism "the bane of existence of civilized nations."

Officials in Britain and West Germany were more cautious. Officials of both governments said terrorists should be punished but avoided direct comment on the legality of the action.

"We applaud the fact that the terrorists are going to be brought to face justice," British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said in an interview with Independent Television news.

British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine said, "It is in everybody's interests that the rule of international terrorism should be contained."

Speaking in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp., Mr. Heseltine said: "There's no question about it from an American point of view, this is going to be seen as a remarkable act by the American president to achieve precisely what America wants to see — a very positive response to the appalling circumstances where they lost one of their citizens."

West German Foreign Ministry spokesman Jurgen Chrobog told a news conference in Bonn, "It fits everyone's sense of justice that wrongdoers should be brought to justice." He added, "I am not prepared to comment on the legality of the Americans' actions."

Egypt's Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the action "will not serve the peace process."

"Violence breeds more violence," it said.

In Moscow, Valentin Falin, chief of the editorial department of the government newspaper Izvestia, told the Associated Press the U.S. interception could be considered a terrorist act.

"You can't deal with one kind of terrorism with another kind," he said. "Otherwise you have to accept the right for any country to follow terrorists. I understand you have to fight terrorism — that is something you will hear from every person in the Soviet Union — but we will believe the American position more if the U.S. did not distinguish between terrorists."

In Poland, the official Warsaw Radio said the interception was illegal. "One thing is certain, any form of terrorism, regardless of who performs it, cannot replace normal diplomatic methods of solving international conflicts," the radio said.

At the United Nations, the PLO's observer, Zehdi Labib Terzi, told reporters outside the U.N. Security Council chamber, "it is state hijacking, which is state terrorism."

At PLO headquarters in Tunis, the commando organisation's Executive Committee issued a statement that Reagan was "totally implicated in this terrorist operation," which it called a "flagrant act of piracy."

Iran's official Tehran Radio also condemned the plane's interception, which it called a product of collaboration among U.S., Egyptian and Tunisian officials.

"Is this not a terrorist act when these few countries collude with one another to hijack an aircraft?" the radio quoted parliament speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying.

Meanwhile British legal experts said the U.S. interception of Palestinian hijackers in the Egyptian aircraft over international waters was a violation of international law but was "rough, natural justice."

The opinions of three British professors came close to the view of their government, which shed clear of the legal question but said it achieved the objective of international conventions on preventing terrorism.

But a former British Foreign Secretary, David Owen of the opposition Social Democratic Party, said he opposed the U.S. act.

"International terrorism, although it is, cannot justify states violating international law whatever the provocation, whatever it achieved the objective of international conventions on preventing terrorism."

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"International terrorism, although it is, cannot justify states violating international law whatever the provocation, whatever it achieved the objective of international conventions on preventing terrorism."

Michael Zander, law professor at the London School of Economics, said he believed that the United States "is on difficult legal ground, though one has sympathy with the American position."

The United States could not claim to have acted in self-defence, Zander said, "because it wasn't attacked, as such."

Libya expels 20,000 Syrians

DAMASCUS (R) — Libya has expelled 20,000 Syrian workers in the past 10 weeks to signal displeasure over Syria's role in Lebanon, diplomats here say.

The expulsions were confirmed by Arab political sources who interviewed some of the returning workers here.

Libya has expelled or laid off up to 110,000 other foreign workers this year amid reports it has been hit by a shortage of foreign exchange because of declining oil revenues.

The diplomats said the expulsion of Syrian workers marked a low point in relations between the two Arab allies, strained by a siege of three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut in May and June by the Syrian-backed Shiite Muslim Amal militia.

Libyan leader Col. Muammar Jadhafi signalled his anger publicly in a speech denouncing Amal's actions in June.

Libya is a big financial supporter of many Syrian-based Palestinian commando groups, and Palestinian sources here say Tripoli at one point threatened to withdraw its diplomats from Damascus unless Syria persuaded Amal to halt the camps war.

Libya and Amal have been at odds since 1978 when Amal's founder, Shiite spiritual leader Imam Musa Sadr, disappeared during a visit to Tripoli. Amal alleged Libya has been holding him prisoner, but Libya says he disappeared after leaving the country.

Neither Tripoli nor Damascus has officially acknowledged the expulsion of Syrian workers, which came amid the departure from Libya this summer of tens of thousands of Tunisians and Egyptians. Workers from Sudan and Morocco, which have improved relations with Tripoli, were allowed to remain.

"Libya obviously did it out of economic necessity," one diplomat said. "But when it came down to deciding who stayed and who left, the decision against Syria had to be tied to the political situation."

"There is no doubt this will have significant economic repercussions in Syria," he added.

Another 2,000 to 4,000 Syrians were among thousands of Arabs sent home by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia earlier this year to cut their expatriate workforces, Syrian political sources said.

Both Libya and Iran, two of Syria's closest allies in the region, sent envoys to Damascus to urge pressure on Amal to end its attack on the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh. At least 625 people were killed and 2,500 wounded in six weeks of fighting.

Fresh clashes erupted twice last month despite a peace accord reached here in June between Amal leader Nabih Berri and Palestinian leaders living in Syria.

U.S. expects more Mideast violence

WASHINGTON (R) — In the aftermath of this week's hijack of an Italian cruise liner, U.S. officials say they expect an upsurge of Middle East violence aimed at halting moves towards Israeli-Arab peace negotiations.

U.S. fighters intercepted an Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers to Tunis early Friday and forced it to land in Sicily. The hijackers are accused of killing a 69-year-old New York cripple, Leon Klinghoffer, aboard the liner.

President Reagan said the capture of the four hijackers of the Achille Lauro would send a warning to terrorists worldwide and White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Washington would do the same again if the opportunity presented itself.

But the opportunity for action following the hijacking of the cruise ship was unique in the recent history of Middle East commando operations.

The ship seizure was widely condemned in the region and Washington was able to persuade other countries not to let the ship dock, depriving the commandos of the use of television in their demand for Israel's release of 53 Palestinians.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) took a role in ending the seizure. The hijackers were members of a PLO wing called the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and the PLO's credibility was at stake, officials said.

Washington had good intelligence, according to Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Officials said U.S. intelligence knew the hijackers were on board the Egyptian Boeing 737 intercepted by U.S. Navy fighters over the Mediterranean and escorted to Sicily.

They refused to confirm speculation that the Israelis, who disclosed that PLF leader Abu Abbas was on board the Egyptian plane,

also helped out with intelligence. U.S. officials say regional violence is likely to continue to escalate as elements opposed to peace negotiations try to stop moves to the negotiating table by Jordan.

Jordan has been the target of a number of bombings and murders, since it agreed with the PLO in February to seek a Middle East settlement.

While supporting Jordan's efforts, Washington is still refusing to have direct dealings with the PLO and Israel flatly rejects any suggestion that the PLO is anything but a "terrorist organisation."

Mr. Reagan has called for "swift and effective retribution" against those he calls terrorists and Secretary of State George Shultz has called for consideration of pre-emptive strikes.

But in the past, Washington's inability to retaliate has led to criticism that America is presenting the image of a paper tiger mouthing meaningless rhetoric.

U.N. chief recommends extension of UNIFIL

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has recommended to the Security Council that the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) be extended for six months until April 19.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, however, admitted in his report to the council that "the conditions still do not exist in which UNIFIL can fully perform its functions or completely fulfil its mandate."

He said that Israel was still preventing the 5,842-man U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon from deploying right up to the Lebanese-Israeli border.

If the council decides to extend, he said it "must not be understood to mean that UNIFIL will be allowed to become an open-ended commitment... if the requisite conditions for the operation of the force continue to be absent."

The Council will meet next week to consider Mr. Perez de Cuellar's recommendation.

Israel has proclaimed a "security zone" extending from the Mediterranean to the Hasbaya area, with a depth of 2-10 kilometres from the border into Lebanese territory.

The zone is controlled by what the secretary-general called "the so-called South Lebanon Army and other local militias armed and controlled by the Israeli forces."

He said UNIFIL has observed that "Israeli forces have continued to operate in the area with elements of the SLA and other local forces controlled by them."

UNIFIL operates in an area separated from the border by the Israeli "security zone." It is controlled by Lebanese Muslim militias who launch frequent attacks on Israeli troops and the Lebanese irregulars associated with them, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

Kaddoumi says Israeli jets used Sicily base

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A PLO spokesman has said that the base in Sicily to which the United States has diverted an Egyptian airliner was also used by Israeli planes to carry out their Oct. 1 raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis.

Addressing the Security Council, Farouk Kaddoumi said the diversion of the plane, which carried the four Palestinian hijackers of the Italian liner Achille Lauro, was the "terrorism of a superpower which claims to maintain peace and to resist terrorism."

Mr. Kaddoumi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) foreign affairs spokesman, said: "The American military base in Sicily managed to discover the ooe Egyptian plane, and yet it failed to discover eight Israeli military jets which were carrying destruction to

a sisterly Arab capital and to the offices of the PLO therein."

He added: "Information and evidence affirm that the American base was used by the Israeli jets as a springboard to carry out the raid against Tunisia. Moreover, it must have been used to provide these raiding jets with fuel."

Mr. Kaddoumi said the United States "feels the ecstasy of victory, because it has managed through an act of piracy against a civilian plane to feel the same ecstasy as when American troops invaded Grenada, that safe little island in the Caribbean."

"I admit that the United States is a super-power... capable of carrying out more actions than those it has already carried out. But I do not understand how these acts are not called terrorism and aggression," the spokesman said.

Spain seeks suspect in murder of Israeli sailors

BARCELONA, Spain (AP) — Police were looking Saturday for a Palestinian in connection with the deaths of two Israeli sailors reported missing from their ship in this port city.

The Barcelona daily El Pais reported Saturday that a photograph of the suspect was identified by 12 people questioned by police as the last resident of the apartment where the victims were found.

The suspect's name has not been released by police.

Police assume the two beaten and stabbed bodies they found Wednesday in a central Barcelona apartment are those of two Israeli sailors reported missing here Oct. 6 by the ship California of the state-controlled Zim Shipping Co.

But positive identification has not been determined because of the severe state of decomposition of the bodies, police said.

Larnaca marina gunmen remanded for third time

NICOSIA (R) — Three men arrested after the killing of three Israelis on a yacht at Larnaca Marina last month were Saturday remanded in custody for a further seven days by the Nicosia district court.

Two men and a woman on Sept. 25.

The three looked grim and nervous Saturday in court, contrasting with their relaxed, smiling appearance last week.

They surrendered to police after a nine-hour siege at the Marina during which they demanded the release of Palestinians held in Israel in return for the hostages' lives.

They surrendered to police after a nine-hour siege at the Marina during which they demanded the release of Palestinians held in Israel in return for the hostages' lives.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77311-19	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:00	Koran
17:30	Cartoons
17:45	Children's Programmes
18:40	News in Arabic
19:00	Local Programme on Animal Wealth
19:30	News Programme
19:45	Tomorrow's Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:35	Tomorrow's Programme
21:50	Highlights from Jewish Festival
23:00	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
17:30	Le grand echiquier
19:00	News in French
19:15	Les amours des amies folles
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Comedy: Chance in a Million
21:10	The Way of the Warrior
22:00	News in English
22:30	Hotel
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM and partly on 95.60 KHz, SW Tel: 77411-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
10:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session Contd.
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session Contd.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instruments
14:15	Science Report
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instruments
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Literary Voice
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Jazz Hour
19:00	Newsweek
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show Contd.
21:15	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Contd.
23:00	News Summary
23:05	News Headlines
24:00	Close down

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* An exhibition of paintings by Hussein Madi at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.	
* An exhibition of architectural paintings at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology.	
BRITISH WEEK	
* Book exhibition, videos, painting competition as well as prints by David Hockney (1/10 - 16/10).	
* "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by the New Shakespeare Company - within the British Week - at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
LECTURE	
* Two lectures on the Islamic Society and the Holy Koran by Dr. Tizman Nagel from the University of Göttingen at Yarmouk University.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre Tel. 644371 American Centre Library Tel. 641520 British Council Tel. 6361478 French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009 Goethe Institute Tel. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644803 Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777 Hays Arts Centre Tel. 665195 Hussein Youth City Tel. 6671816 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793 Y.M.C.A. Tel. 640251 Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111 University of Jordan Library Tel. 643555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651700. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from a number of Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Amman. Jabal Luwadd. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630122. Mary's Memorial (Millitary Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
First Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. Luna Philharmonic Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m. Philharmonic Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club: Meetings every Thursday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m. Eighty Circle Tel. 817201, 981410.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Tel. 678906. American Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 71131. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 712561. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Tel. 711751. Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. 816534. Evangelical Lutheran Church: Jabal Amman. 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811295. Rabbinic Congregation (International. Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman. Tel. 663249.	
PRAYER TIMES	
04:13	Fajr
05:36	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
11:24	Dhuhr
14:02	'Asr
17:11	Maghreb
18:34	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 533000-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

09:15	Aqaba (RJ)
09:30	Kuwait (RJ)
09:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:50	Cairo (RJ)
09:55	Jeddah (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:05	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
11:00	Berlin, Lamma (IF)
12:15	Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
13:05	Cairo (MS)
13:35	Kuwait (RJ)
14:30	Tripoli, Lebanon (LN)
16:15	Baghdad (JA)
17:15	Aqaba (RJ)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:15	Paris, Brussels (RJ)
17:30	Cairo (RJ)
17:35	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:40	Athens (RJ)
17:50	London (RJ)
18:00	Rome (RJ)
18:05	Athens, Damascus (OA)
18:10	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
18:30	Frankfurt (RJ)
19:00	Frankfurt (RJ)
19:05	London (BA)
06:25	Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:30	Frankfurt (LH)
07:30	Aqaba (RJ)
08:00	Beirut (MEA)
08:00	Damascus, Paris (AF)
08:20	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
10:00	Larnaca, Berlin (IF)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:05	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30	Athens (RJ)
12:15	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:20	Larnaca, Berlin (IF)
12:35	Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
13:30	Cairo (RJ)
13:30	Cairo (MS)
14:35	Kuwait (RJ)
15:00	Aqaba (RJ)
15:30	Larnaca, Tripoli (LN)
16:30	Baghdad (JA)
16:40	Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
19:30	Kuwait (RJ)
20:00	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
20:00	Cairo (RJ)
20:15	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)

20:10	Baghdad (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:05	Baghdad, London (BA)
22:00	Baghdad (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

- Noble Eagle
- Agrestino Neto
- Klawia
- Jolly Argento
- Rulsland

Amin Kewar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively cool, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be relatively moderate and calm sea.

Low high temperature in deg. C

Amman	14/24
Aqaba	20/31
Deserts	1/26
Jordan Valley	20/32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 22, Aqaba 29. Humidity readings: Amman 45 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Saturday rates
	Local sell/buy rates in fils
Baharaini dinar	1002/5 1010
British guildster	1262/ 127.2
Egyptian piastre	240/ 243
French franc	46.5/ 46.9
Iraqi dinar	135/ 139
Japanese yen (for 100)	367/ 377.1
Kuwait dinar	1281.5/ 1288.5
Lebanese lira	20.7/ 21.4
Omani rial	1096.5/ 1101.5
Qatari riyal	103.5/ 104
Saudi riyal	104/ 104.4
Swedish crown	47.2/ 47.6
Swiss franc	173.2/ 174.6
Syrian lira	30 31
US dollar	100.5/ 101
U.K. sterling pound	332.4/ 336.9
U.S. dollar	377.7/ 380.8
W. German mark	142.1/ 143.3

Rifai requests government departments to select 'right people' for vacant posts

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Saturday asked all ministries and government departments to select the right people to fill vacant posts in ministries or departments.

Mr. Rifai also called for giving priority in job appointments to graduates in accordance with their precedence and he called for the participation of a Civil Service Commission representative during the selection of candidates for government posts in order to give equal opportunities to all graduates wishing to work for government departments.

In an official circular to all ministries and government departments, Mr. Rifai asked these ministries and departments not to announce any vacancies in the mass media unless there are no suitable applications from persons who submitted their applications to the Civil Service Commission. He also called on them not to nomi-

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree approves market regulation

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the revised regulation for the Amman wholesale vegetable and fruit market. The revised regulation provides for the establishment of a board of directors for the market to be headed by the mayor of Amman. The deputy mayor of Amman and representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Supply, cooperative organisations and the Amman Chamber of Commerce in addition to the market's director will be members of the board.

Prime minister receives PNC speaker

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Saturday received Speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sa'eh. During their meeting they reviewed recent developments in the Palestinian arena.

Assad returns from visit to Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Higher Education and Chairman of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation) Nasseruddin Al Assad has returned to Amman after a six-day visit to Tunisia. In an arrival statement, Dr. Assad said that he met with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali to whom he conveyed the greetings of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and those of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai.

Fariz meets with Chinese envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Planning Secretary General Ziad Fariz Saturday discussed with Chinese Ambassador in Amman Chang Jin the topics to be discussed during meetings of the Jordanian-Chinese joint committee which will be held at the end of this month. On the agenda of the committee's meeting are economic and trade relations as well as joint projects between the two countries.

Ministry to attend paper industry seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade will take part in a seminar on the paper industry to be held in Finland on Oct. 14. The seminar has been organised by the Finnish government in cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), taking part in the 11-day seminar will be 30 developing countries.

San Diego dean visits university

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali Saturday discussed with a visiting dean of higher studies from San Diego University the possibilities of the two universities exchanging professors and scientific research. The visiting professor also met with his counterpart at the University of Jordan Abdul Rahman Adas to discuss areas of cooperation between both sides in scientific research.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday addresses a seminar on the scope of industrial, military cooperation at the Chamber of Industry (Petra photo)

Local firms win contracts for Karak sewerage projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Two local firms have won contracts for the implementation of a sewerage project in Karak, southern Jordan, under two agreements signed in Amman Saturday.

Under the first agreement one company will install two sewerage networks with lengths of 28 kilometres and nine kilometres and will also build culverts to drain rain water. The total cost of the projects amounts to JD 850,000. The second agreement stipulates that the two contracting firms build a wastewater treatment plant for the project with a capacity of 800 cubic metres a day. They will also construct three buildings to be used for controlling the project and conducting maintenance work in addition to a laboratory. The total cost of the plant and buildings is JD 800,000.

Water Authority of Jordan (W.A.J.) Director Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani, who signed the agreements with representatives of the local firms, said that the projects will help control water pollution in Karak and will help prevent landslides caused by flood water and Karak's topographic nature. He said that the work on the sewerage project will start in December and is expected to be completed by early 1987.

According to Mr. Keilani, the W.A.J. is currently implementing a water network project in Karak at a cost of JD 700,000 and which is now in its final stages.

The W.A.J. also intends to announce a tender for digging a 330 metre-long tunnel for sewerage pipes and an agreement on this project is expected to be signed later with a local company, Mr. Keilani said. This project, he said, is expected to cost JD 400,000.

Nuseibeh outlines Jordanian peace efforts to Chinese team

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh Saturday briefed a delegation from the Chinese Institute of International Affairs on the development of the Palestine question, the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine issue along the lines of United Nations resolutions and those of the Fez summit conference.

Dr. Nuseibeh noted that earlier this year a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation paid a visit to China where they were warmly received by Chinese officials who showed both insight and understanding of the cause. Dr. Nuseibeh went on to review the firm Jordanian stand towards the Palestine question and described Israel's continuous attempts to obstruct any peace efforts which aim to find a solution to this problem.

Dr. Nuseibeh also pointed out the tireless efforts made by His Majesty King Hussein to find a just and permanent solution to the Palestine question within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all involved parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.).

The minister expressed his appreciation to China for its supportive stance towards Arab causes and Arab efforts to find a just and permanent solution to the Middle East problem.

Medical specialists prepare for anaesthesia, intensive care talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day conference on anaesthesia and intensive care will open in Amman on Oct. 22 under royal patronage. Nearly 500 Arab and foreign doctors and medical specialists from 35 nations will discuss 117 working papers on anaesthetic techniques, care of road accident victims and intensive care. In a separate seminar they will also tackle the subject of clinical or brain death and will hear the views of religious specialists and legal experts regarding the issue. Also on the agenda are papers discussing medical techniques used in heart and kidney transplants.

Another seminar which is to be held during the conference will be dedicated to discussing ways of handling injuries resulting from road accidents, natural disasters and wars.

Ministry staff contribute to aid campaign for Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — Staff at the Ministry of Communications have decided to contribute one day's pay to the drought victims in Sudan. Minister of Communications Muhieddin Al Hussein announced Saturday. Mr. Hussein said that all the ministry's staff have decided to make the contribution in response to the directives of His Majesty King Hussein and an appeal made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

Regent stresses vital role of military participation in developmental planning

Army, industrial sector join forces in organising seminar

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday stressed the necessity of military participation in national integrated planning as he said the Armed Forces represent the Kingdom's largest reserve of manpower.

Addressing a seminar on the scope of industrial military cooperation which opened at the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Crown Prince said that integrated planning for development could not be achieved without comprehensive military participation in all fields regarding the preparation of the forthcoming national development plan.

The armed forces and the industrial sector each form a pillar of Jordan's integrity and sovereignty and it is encouraging that this seminar tackles scopes of joint cooperation which could benefit both the Kingdom's security and development. Prince Hassan told the symposium which has been jointly organised by the Armed Forces general headquarters and the Chamber of Commerce.

It is a known fact that military forces are the first basis for a country's security and the industrial sector has a major role to play in supporting the economy, the Regent said.

Prince Hassan went on to say that Jordan's development perspective, based on long-term plans, has proved to be successful in boosting the economy since the 1970's. Since then, large investments in infrastructure and productive projects have been undertaken which resulted in a qualitative improvement in all fields, he continued.

A World Bank survey indicates that Jordan's economic growth between 1973 and 1982 reached an annual average of 11.5 per cent, one of the highest rates in the world, he noted.

Major General Tayseer Za'arour, the assistant chief of staff for planning and organisation, earlier delivered a speech in which he pointed out the Armed Forces keen interest in modernisation and development coupled with the army's first task which is defending the Kingdom. The army depends on the national economy in addition to other sup-

port and industrialisation is an important priority for the Armed Forces, Maj. Gen. Za'arour, who is the seminar's president, said.

In his speech, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb said the army's participation in the seminar reflects the Armed Forces support for such seminars which aim to promote local industries to enable them to reach international standards. Relying on Jordanian expertise and technical capabilities, has always been the army's policy in carrying out industrial projects. Lt. Gen. Abu Taleb said.

Amman Chamber of Commerce President Issam Bdeir said the seminar reflects a current trend in the general industrial policy of the Kingdom and he added that the seminar is an extension of the strategy which is being implemented by the government and which was embodied in the recent directives in planning a clear import policy for the protection of local industry.

Attending the seminar were Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Musher, Minister of Public Works, Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawaldeh, Parliament members and high ranking officers.

Local councils discuss 5-year national municipal plan

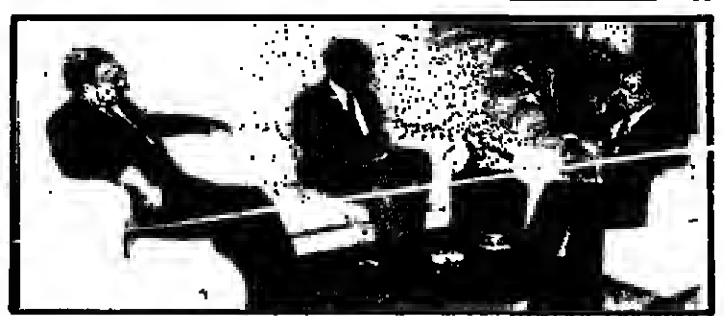
AMMAN (Petra) — The preparation of a five-year national municipal development plan was the main subject of discussion during a meeting for a committee in charge of drawing up the development plan for councils. The meeting was attended by mayors of a number of municipalities in Jordan and was held at the Cities and Villages Development Bank.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Mohammad Saleh Hourani, director of the Cities and Villages Development Bank, said that the bank is currently enhancing on the preparation of programmes to develop financial, technical and administrative cadres to enable them to cope with the development and modernisation of services rendered by municipal councils in the Kingdom.

Mr. Hourani added that the bank has held training courses for accountants in Amman and that it intends to extend these courses to other areas of the country.

Director of the Services and Engineering Works Department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Assem Ghosheh, in his capacity as chairman of the committee, called for the integration of municipal council plans into the national development plan. He stressed that such plans should meet the needs of local communities and should also reflect the social and economic conditions of these communities taking into consideration the available resources and the balance between basic services and developmental projects.

Mr. Ghosheh added that the ministry has prepared a questionnaire which will be used to assess the needs of various councils regarding public services. The meeting was attended by



Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai (right) Saturday receives British Minister of State for the Armed Forces John Stanley (centre).

Rifai holds talks with visiting British minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai Saturday received British Minister of State for the Armed Forces John Stanley and the accompanying delegation.

for discussions on bilateral relations and means of consolidating them. The two officials also reviewed issues of common concern. The meeting was attended by the British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles, the British military attaché and the Armed Forces assistant chief of staff for administration.

Also Saturday Mr. Stanley visited the Jordanian Armed Forces headquarters where he met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker for discussions on issues of mutual concern. The meeting was attended by

assistants to the army chief of staff for operations, and training and administration and the British ambassador to Jordan.

Earlier Mr. Stanley and the accompanying delegation visited the Martyrs' monument, where they were received by the Armed Forces General Inspector Lieutenant General Ahmad Aladdin who briefed them on the monument's contents which relate the history of the Great Arab Revolt and the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Mr. Stanley then toured the monument's sections and watered the tree of life. At the end of the visit, the British minister was presented with a commemorative gift. Mr. Stanley earlier visited the Royal Jordanian Airforce headquarters.

Committee briefs religious team on Jerusalem affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs Akram Zu'air has stressed that Arabs are very keen to preserve Christian as well as Islamic holy places. Speaking during a meeting Saturday with a visiting delegation from the World Council of Churches, Mr. Zu'air reviewed the current situation in

Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories and he described the circumstances and sufferings of Arab citizens under Israeli occupation.

The committee's Secretary General Fayed Jaber briefed the delegation on the history of Jerusalem and Israeli measures to Judaize the city.

Mubarak condemns U.S. action as air piracy

(Continued from page 1)

that the men actually left on Thursday at 10:15 p.m. and said the delay was partly political.

Using the singular to refer to the four, Mr. Mubarak said: "It is true that the man did not leave (Wednesday night) for technical, administrative and political reasons. I did not know he hadn't left until three hours after I made my announcement (on Thursday)."

"Some of the news agencies said this was collusion between Egypt and the United States. We do not collude with anyone. We would not do a silly thing like that."

He criticised Mr. Craxi for his part in the affair. "He is our friend," Mr. Mubarak said. "I am very sad that he should let American fighters intercept an Egyptian civilian plane in his airspace."

Washington's version of the hijack was that it occurred in international airspace.

Despite his displeasure with the Italians, however, Mr. Mubarak said the detention of the cruise ship at Port Said had nothing to do with the U.S. hijack mission.

"There is an investigation," he said. "When the investigation is over, then the ship will leave."

Earlier on Saturday protesting students burned U.S. and Israeli flags and chanted slogans denouncing the United States and President Mubarak. They demanded that Egypt expel Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sasson.

Police used bamboo staves and fired teargas to break up the protest.

Yelling "Palestine is Arab," the students demanded that Egypt scrap its U.S.-sponsored 1978 Camp David agreements and the

1979 treaty with Israel which made it the only Arab state with relations with the Jewish state.

The students hurled stones at the policemen, who hit back with tear gas. The students retreated and dispersed.

Witnesses quoted by the AP said the demonstrators regrouped after the tear gas attack and again threw stones at policemen, who then charged and beat them with canes. Reuters correspondent reported seeing at least four students with blood on their heads.

Denouncing the U.S. seizure of the plane and demanding action by President Mubarak, the students shouted: "Mubarak, enough humiliation of Egypt."

Fighting was already running high over Israel's air attack 11 days ago on Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.) headquarters in Tunis and President Reagan's

defence of the raid, which Mr. Mubarak strongly condemned.

Smaller demonstrations flared a week ago at Cairo University, which is close to the Israeli embassy, and Saturday's protests developed into an anti-government rally.

Demonstrations are banned in Egypt under martial law regulations clamped on the country in 1981 after Muslim zealots assassinated President Anwar Sadat.

"Hosni Mubarak, you are next on the rostrum," protesters shouted in an apparent reference to the rostrum on which Sadat was reviewing a military parade when he was killed.

Cairo on Friday condemned the U.S. action in diverting the airliner but sought to avoid a row with Washington over the issue.

Western diplomats said Egypt, which is receiving more than \$2 billion in American aid this year, could not afford a major row with the United States.

Privately Egyptian officials were furious. Publicly the government's reaction was moderate and restrained.

It issued a statement expressing utmost regret that President Reagan ordered warplanes to intercept the Egyptian aircraft and force it down in Italy.

President Reagan on Friday rebuked Egypt for agreeing to let the hijackers go free in return for their surrender.

However, Mr. Reagan made clear he did not want a row with Egypt, saying there was too much at stake for Middle East peace to let a single incident or disagreement colour a firm relationship.

"There is too much at stake with regard to peace in the Middle East for us to let a single incident of one kind or a disagreement of this kind colour that relationship," Mr. Reagan told reporters.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who negotiated the normalisation of U.S.-Egyptian relations after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, said Friday that Egypt must not become "the chief victim" of American indignation over the hostage incident.

'Mubarak was not informed of delay'

(Continued from page 1)

the U.S. warplanes swooped, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

At Athens said U.S. fighters intercepted the plane after monitoring radio contacts between the pilot and Athens airport.

The newspaper gave this version of the U.S. operation: 2217 (2017 GMT) — Egyptian Boeing 737 plane left Cairo airport with the hijackers and headed for Tunis after securing landing permission.

2333 (2133 GMT) — plane lost contact with Cairo 500 kilometres off Alexandria in the Eastern Mediterranean. The pilot asked Athens airport to inform Cairo that Tunis denied him landing permission.

2355 (2155 GMT) — Cairo asked Athens to inform the pilot to release. While the pilot was asking a Singapore Airlines plane to inform Cairo he was releasing. Cairo airport received a message

from Athens that two unidentified fighters intercepted the plane and instructed the pilot to proceed to Rome.

0115 (2315 GMT) — Athens informed Cairo the aircraft had landed at the Sigonella airbase in Sicily.

The Italian ambassador to the United States said Saturday Italy asked Egypt to extradite the Achille Lauro hijackers four hours before they left Egyptian soil but was told they had already gone.

Egypt's ambassador to the United States angrily denied that Egypt and President Mubarak lied. He said the charge would discourage other countries from cooperating in future hijack crises.

The two were interviewed on the ABC television network.

Italian Ambassador Rinaldo Ossola said Italy's ambassador in Egypt notified authorities there about 1600 GMT Thursday that Italy would seek extradition of the four hijackers.

"And the reply that we received was that the hijackers had already left Egyptian soil," he said.

Egyptian Ambassador Al Sayed Abdul Raouf Al Reedy said his country was angry about allegations that Mr. Mubarak had "lied," saying the president obviously meant only that the decision had been made for the hijackers to leave Egypt.

"For anyone to suggest that the president was not telling the truth, this makes us very angry when we did all we could to free 400 hostages," Mr. Reedy said.

"This will discourage other countries from acting in this way in the future," he said.

He said Egypt ended the hijacking by agreeing to turn the hijackers over to the P.L.O. before it heard anyone was killed aboard the vessel.

As soon as Egypt learned of the alleged killing, it asked P.L.O. Chairman Yasser Arafat to prosecute the hijackers, he said.

'U.S. wants to topple Mubarak'

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Hassan said that allegations of any killing — were "lies."

Mr. Hassan insisted that the aim of the Palestinians was not to hijack the ship but to travel on it to Ashdod in Israel "where they would attack targeted Israeli establishments."

Ashdod had been the Achille Lauro's next scheduled stop after Port Said where it was commandeered by the four gunmen.

Mr. Hassan did not identify any of the targets, nor did he give the specific affiliations of the gunmen. Mr. Hassan said Egyptian authorities had "full records" of the talks they had with the cruise

ship's captain and that these would prove that the captain informed authorities after the hijackers surrendered — and before anyone else boarded the ship — that no one had been killed, injured or harmed during the two-day hijack odyssey.

Mr. Hassan also said that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had an understanding with the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and Italy that it would intervene "on condition that the hijackers disembarked and departed from Egypt."

He termed the U.S. decision to intercept the Egyptian jet that was taking the hijackers out of Egypt as "American brazenness."

CAUTIONARY NOTICE IN YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

NOTICE is hereby given that THE CLOROX COMPANY, a California Corporation, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, California 94612, U.S.A. are the sole owners and proprietors of the patent titled:

"PRE-WASH COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING ENZYMES" (Corresponding to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 650, 617 dated September 12, 1984).

ABSTRACT OF DISCLOSURE:

Compositions effective in removing protein, fat and/or starch based stains as well as oil and grease based stains from fabrics comprise organic solvents mixed with surfactants and an enzyme component wherein the enzymes are dissolved in aqueous solution and the aqueous solution is, in turn, dispersed as reversed micelles within the solvent/surfactant mixture. Encapsulating the enzymes in reversed micelles protects them from degradation by the solvents and thereby prolongs the effectiveness of the enzymes for extended periods of time. The total water content of the compositions is kept below 5 weight % so that the compositions' oil and grease stain removal ability remains unimpaired.

The said owners claim all rights in respect of the above patent and will take all legal steps against any person, firm or corporation infringing their rights in the said patent in Yemen Arab Republic.

Jordan Times

Sunday's Economic Pulse

A better economic deal with EC should be forged

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

Free-trade relations between countries presume a balanced, two-way exchange of goods. Jordan's trading relationship with the European Community (EC), however, is far from being balanced or fair.

In 1984 our imports from the countries of the EC totalled JD 320 million, or 30 per cent of our overall commodity imports. During the same year, Jordan's exports to the community were JD 10.4 million, or just four per cent of our total exports.

It is true that our trading bal-

ance with the world at large is also unequal. Admittedly, we import commodities valued at four times our exports. However, Jordan imports 30 times as much from the EC as the EC imports from Jordan. The trade relationship between Jordan and the EC is quite obviously intolerably unfair.

Our European partners cannot argue that Jordan produces little worth importing. If that were so, why have the European Socialist countries imported from Jordan triple the value of goods imported by

Western Europe?

Even Japan, by itself, bought Jordanian products to the tune of JD 5.6 million in 1984. That is more than half the value of all EC purchases from Jordan during the same period.

Undoubtedly European countries can import Jordanian phosphate, potash, fertilizers, and agricultural products. But they don't, simply because they buy these products from Israel. The European Common Market, as we know quite well, entered into free trade zone agree-

ements with Israel similar to the U.S.-Israel free trade zone which became effective last month.

I therefore call upon the Ministry of Industry and Trade to re-examine and evaluate this uneven trading relationship. Either the EC should act to improve the balance of trade by importing from Jordan no less than one fourth of what we import from them, or we should use all possible means to reduce our imports from Europe by shifting our demand towards countries and eco-

nomies with Israel similar to demonstrate a desire for a mutually-beneficial trade relationship. Among those towards whom we might redirect our trade are the Arab countries, India, Japan, and the European Socialist countries.

In the second Arab-European dialogue, which took place in Amman last month a French member of the Club of Rome, stated openly that Europe as a political entity does not exist any more. The Europeans, he admitted, are now no more than a group of

businessmen and traders, behaving as their economic and financial interests dictate.

We must demonstrate to Western Europe that it is in their own best interest to trade with Jordan and all other Arab countries in a free and equitable manner.

Dr. Fanek today starts his private practice as a certified public accountant and business consultant. His new office is located at the Housing Bank Complex in Shmeisani.

Lesson of hijackers

THE hijacking by U.S. navy fighters of the Egyptian plane that carried the hijackers of the Achille Lauro has exacerbated the already strong anti-U.S. feelings in the Arab World, and as such the operation is bound to further complicate the search for peace in the Middle East. President Reagan was no doubt aware of this problem when he tried on Friday to dismiss concern over Egyptian-American ties and said: "We have had too firm a relationship (with Egypt)... and there's too much at stake with regard to peace in the Middle East for us to let a single incident colour that relationship." But, evidently, the U.S. president was too preoccupied with his image at home to think of what Cairo might or might not think and do about one of its planes being intercepted and forced to land in another country.

In the air himself, aboard Air Force One, he ordered and personally approved plans for hijacking the Egyptian aircraft, starting in the process a dilemma greater and more dangerous than that created by the hijack of the Italian ship itself.

The story of the hijack of the hijackers is just beginning to unfold in fact. Yesterday, after hundreds of Egyptian students marched in a violent protest against the U.S., Israel and the Egyptian government's handling of the hijack affair, President Hosni Mubarak described the U.S. action as "air piracy" and said he "never imagined a friendly state" would do such a thing. The Egyptian president went further to warn the Americans against thinking the tragic episode would not affect relations with Egypt. "Do they hope we can get over this that easily?" he asked. "It will take a long time. The American excuses for intercepting the plane are not acceptable."

That was only the Egyptian side of the story. The other sides are many, and potentially more harmful. Was George Shultz not warning only a few days back that "terrorism is terrorism," no matter where it comes from, and that violence breeds violence? Where was he to tell his president that the U.S. should not take the law into its own hands and force an Egyptian plane to land in Italy?

The U.S. outrage at the hijacking of the Achille Lauro was understandable and justifiable. Arabs not only condemned the piracy the moment it happened, but also took it upon themselves to end the drama peacefully and speedily. When, however, it transpired that an American citizen was missing and presumed killed, we shared with the Americans their grief and anger. But to do justice, we would not have thought that the U.S., or any other country, would itself commit an illegal act of piracy — not when the Palestinian gunmen were on their way to prosecution by the PLO or when Egypt could have been requested to try them on its territory. If the Americans were so clever to discover that the Palestinians were still in Egypt some hours after President Mubarak said they had been handed over to the PLO, why did President Reagan not use his clout and influence to keep them there in order to try them? Why did the U.S. go as far as having to hijack the Egyptian plane carrying them, and in the process put more pressure on themselves, the Egyptians and everybody else who wanted a quick and happy end to the whole issue?

Surely applying the "cowboy mentality" to problem-solving in the Middle East is not the answer. It could not possibly work to solve any problem here or in any other area. The lesson will be lost on the Americans unless they take their power more seriously and have more respect for the rights and aspirations of others.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Who needs enemies?

BY INTERCEPTING an Egyptian aircraft and diverting it to a NATO base in Sicily, the United States has thus dealt a heavy blow to its relations with Egypt. The action is clearly provocative and illegal, and represents an encroachment on Egyptian sovereignty.

At the same time, this piracy indicates that U.S. and Israeli intelligence and monitoring of all that goes on inside Egypt was behind the successful tracing of the plane in the air. Perhaps, Cairo will now be convinced that the Israeli-U.S. intelligence is more serious than previously declared or anticipated, and that the soothing terms which Washington used to appease Egypt following the incident do not serve the purpose.

This piracy could cause serious embarrassment for the Egyptian leadership on the domestic front and could raise questions and doubts about this leadership's efficiency and its policies, specially in its relations with the United States.

Cairo had been under the impression that its relations with Washington were strong, only to discover that the U.S. does not respect such relations. Creating such an atmosphere in Egypt at this particular time is an attempt to weaken the Egyptian leadership and belittle its significance in the Arab World at a time when Cairo was trying to rebuild its bridges with the Arab countries.

Even more, this piracy was perhaps in response to Cairo's attempts to move away from the Camp David accord and to focus its attention on the Palestine problem.

Al Dustour: A blow to friendly relations

IT IS rather difficult to predict the repercussions and reactions to Washington's seizure of the Egyptian aircraft that was carrying the Palestinians who hijacked the Italian ship.

Despite Washington's attempts to present the incident as legal and legitimate, it was no doubt a dangerous infringement on civil aviation freedom and reminds us of the 1983 incident when Soviet war planes intercepted a South Korean airline that went astray, which prompted Washington to launch a slanderous campaign against Moscow.

There can be no justification for hindering or endangering civilian aircraft. This interception will weigh heavily on U.S.-Egyptian relations because it dealt a severe blow to Egypt's dignity and sovereignty, and displayed total disrespect to Cairo's role in rescuing the lives of the ship's passengers.

If Washington is blaming Cairo for releasing the hijackers on the understanding that they will face trial by the PLO, it must remember its own promises to the Shi'ites of Lebanon, when it overlooked the killing of an American marine on board the TWA plane by Shi'ites, and helped release their colleagues from Israeli jails against a pledge by Damascus and the Shi'ites to release the plane, the crew and the passengers.

Italy—tough on domestic extremism faces new crisis over ship hijackers

By Victor L. Simpson
Associated Press

ROME — The hijackers who were flown to Italy Friday will face a system of justice that has dealt toughly with homegrown terrorists but at times has been accused of leniency for the foreign variety.

Italy has promised to bring the four Palestinians to trial, although no charges were immediately announced.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said an agreement for safe conduct had been breached by the killing of an American aboard the ship and... "now there can be no act of clemency after the murder."

There is no death penalty in Italy, a factor that could be a roadblock in any eventual extradition of the hijackers to the United States, where 37 states have the death penalty.

Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman who shot and wounded Pope John Paul II, is serving a life sentence, the maximum, in an Italian prison.

Hardline tactics adopted by the government in the late 1970s crushed the leftist and rightist gangs that for a decade terrorised the country with bombings, kidnappings and assassinations.

The turning point came in 1978 when the government refused to meet the demands of the Red Brigades and exchange jailed leftist terrorists for kidnapped former premier Aldo Moro. The Christian Democrat politician was shot to death after 55 days in captivity.

Andreotti, then premier, led the government in its hardline stance and drew some criticism, particularly from the socialist Party. Bettino Craxi, then Socialist Party leader and now-premier, testified later to an investigating commission that he had urged Andreotti to negotiate.

Despite the critics, parliament and the courts stuck to the hard line, giving police more wiretapping powers and extending preventive detention to a maximum of 10 years and eight months. It has since been scaled back to six years.

But while domestic terrorism has been crippled, Italy continues to be troubled by terrorism imported from the Middle East.

Two Palestinians have been charged in two recent bombing attacks that claimed one life and wounded more than 40 others.

In the 1970s, Italian officials reportedly sought to strike deals with Middle Eastern groups to keep Italy out of the cycle of terror. But they didn't succeed, and the Italian response was sometimes considered too lax.

In 1974, over vehement U.S. protests, the government quietly let out of the country five Arabs charged with trying to shoot down an El Al Israeli jetliner.

Last year, a Rome court sentenced an 18-year-old anti-Khomeini Iranian to 7 years in prison for hijacking an Iranian airliner to Rome. He could have received up to 21 years for air piracy.

By coincidence, a Rome court citing lack of evidence on Friday acquitted four Lebanese charged with plotting to commit "murders and massacres" in Italy. The prosecution had asked a 10-year sentence for each of the defendants.

In dealing with hijacked foreign planes, Italy's practice in recent years has been to refuse and provide food and water for "humanitarian reasons" and get them out of the country.

In 1980, an Italian court sentenced a 27-year-old Tunisian hijacker of an Alitalia plane to four years and 10 months in prison, but he was freed nine months later. No explanation was given.

Rioters and police turn British inner cities into battlefields

By Alan Elsner
Reuters

LONDON — "This can't be England" a police officer shouted at the height of a riot as shots rang out and a colleague was hacked to death last weekend. But it was.

The sight of mobs of masked youths burning and looting, of helmeted police crouching behind riot shields, of entire neighbourhoods engulfed in flames, has become a familiar sight in Britain recently.

The latest wave of rioting began last month in a poor, mainly-black district of Birmingham, and has swept through similar areas in Liverpool, and north and south London.

The appearance of guns in the hands of rioters during last week's rampage in Tottenham, North London, and the murder of a policeman — he was attacked by 50 youths wielding machetes and knives — has added a new and menacing dimension.

London police commissioner Sir Kenneth Newman, who learnt his tactics as police chief in the troubled British province of Northern Ireland, said afterwards that he had authorised the use of tear gas and plastic bullets to quell the violence.

Plastic bullets have been fired regularly in Northern Ireland, sometimes to lethal effect, but never on the mainland. And tear gas has been employed only once outside Northern Ireland, in Liverpool in 1981.

In the event, they were not used in Tottenham. But Newman warned he would not hesitate to deploy them in future unrest, prompting some commentators to remark that the days of the famous unarmed British "Bobby" had gone for ever.

The riots, apparently touched

off by black resentment over police actions in the areas, have provoked a bitter political row. The opposition Labour Party and most community leaders have blamed unemployment and social deprivation for the violence, an explanation vehemently rejected by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Ruling Conservative Party chairman Norman Tebbit put the trouble down to "human wickedness" and accused Labour of exacerbating the situation by encouraging lack of respect for the police force and the law.

But social workers and community leaders speak of the bitterness and alienation of young blacks condemned to apparently endless unemployment in decaying inner-city slums. They fear that plastic bullets would only make things worse.

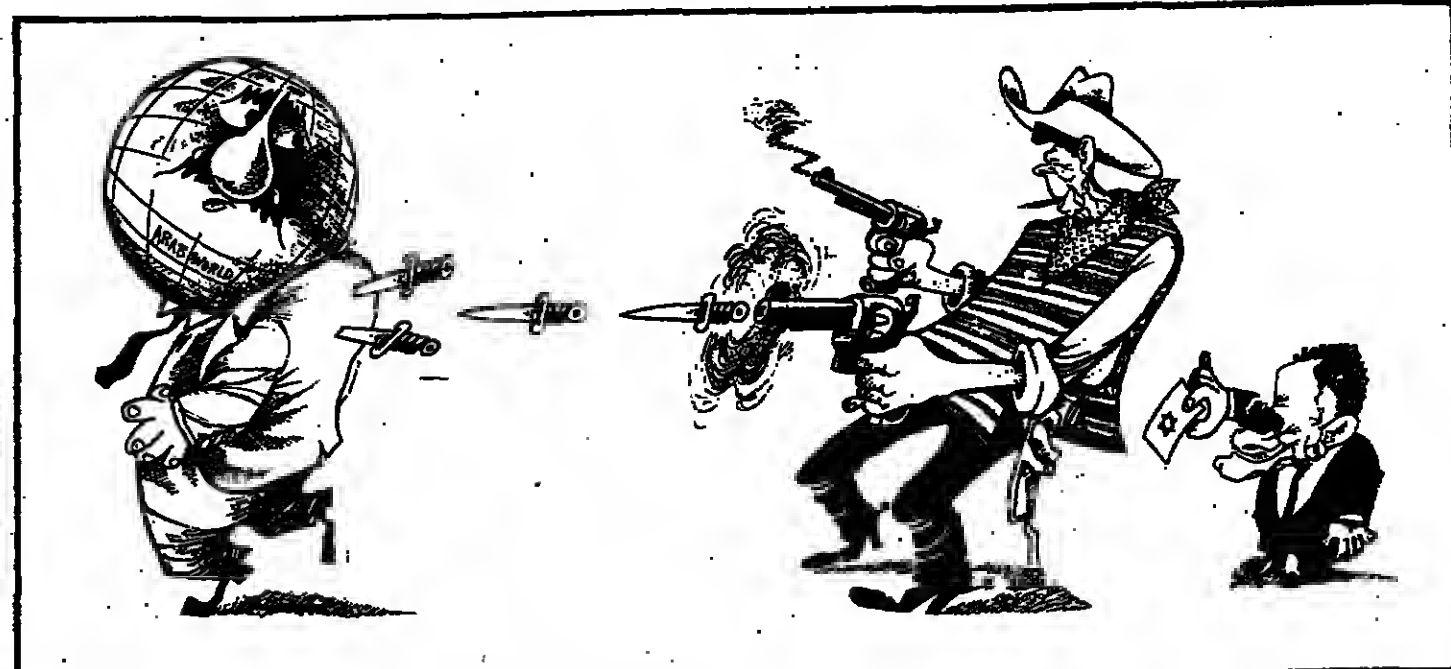
"Young blacks feel totally isolated. They are unemployed, they feel rejected by society," said David Webb, former police commander in Birmingham's Handsworth district which was devastated by riots last month.

His words were echoed by Canon Charles Walker, chairman of a police-community liaison committee in Brixton, south London.

"The failure of the government to make a positive assault on bad housing and unemployment has created smouldering resentment," he said last month, after police arrested 220 people in a night of burning, looting and two rapes.

The district last year had 15,340 dwellings declared unfit for human habitation and a third of households are said to be living on or below the official poverty line.

Many local council leaders, even in some traditionally conservative and prosperous rural areas, complain bitterly about



Hijacking of Egyptian plane helps counter U.S. image as helpless giant

By William Scally
Reuters

WASHINGTON — With a deftly executed hijacking-operation of his own, President Reagan has countered the U.S. image as a helpless giant against terrorism and boosted his own political stock.

The dramatic interception of an Egyptian airliner and the capture of the four hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro left U.S. officials elated following years of inability to deal with hijackers and bombers.

President Reagan told reporters that the intercept had sent a message to terrorists everywhere: "You can run but you can't hide." He also left open the possibility that the American fighter planes had been prepared to shoot down the airliner carrying the Palestinian hijackers saying, "that's for them to go to bed every night wondering."

The operation, however, left questions about the role of Egypt which had promised the hijackers safe custody after their surrender of the cruise ship and about pos-

sible damage in U.S.-Egyptian relations over the episode.

But concern over American-Egyptian ties was dismissed by Reagan.

He said, "we have had too firm a relationship (with Egypt)... and there's too much at stake with regard to peace in the Middle East for us to let a single incident colour that relationship."

For several years Americans in the Middle East have been the special target of kidnapers, hijackers and bombers. On every occasion Washington called for action to apprehend the attackers but without avail.

Domestically, Reagan was faced with demands that the United States match its action to its tough rhetoric by exacting retribution. But the administration held back, unable to carry out the "surgical strike" that would have been needed.

Press commentators portrayed the United States as a pitiful helpless giant.

Now Reagan is being widely praised by Americans for the action, in which, officials pointed out,

not a shot was fired.

Throughout the Achille Lauro drama U.S. officials had kept up a drumbeat of demands that the Palestinians who seized the ship be brought to justice.

When the guerrillas surrendered in a friendly country, Egypt, instead of vanishing in the streets of Beirut or Tehran, as has happened before, the opportunity seemed to be there.

When it became clear that a wheelchair-bound American, 69-year-old Leon Klinghoffer, had been murdered, U.S. anger and pressure on Egypt increased.

But the Egyptian role prior to the hijackers' departure remained murky. U.S. officials insisted publicly that they did not know where the hijackers were or what was happening.

But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said: "We knew we intercepted the plane we wanted because it was the one with the hijackers on it. We had very good intelligence."

Officials publicly denied any Egyptian cooperation and Cairo said the hijackers had been bound for Tunis, where the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has its headquarters.

The U.S. operation, coordinated with Italian authorities who have said the hijackers will be put on trial, was in sharp contrast to an Israeli retaliation raid on the PLO's Tunisia headquarters last week.

More than 60 people died in that raid, launched to avenge the killing of three Israelis at a yacht Marina in Cyprus.

U.S. action in abstaining in a vote at the United Nations to condemn Israel for the raid appeared to restore the traditionally close relationship between the U.S. and Tunisia, to which the administration on Friday gave profuse thanks for its cooperation in refusing landing permission for the plane carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers.

Zia finds civilian politics uneasy game

By Tom Heneghan
Reuters

ISLAMABAD — After ruling for eight years as Pakistan's undisputed military strongman, General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq is now having trouble becoming a civilian politician bargaining with an elected parliament.

Thirty-five little-known opposition members of the new National Assembly have won concessions from Zia in the past month by blocking a draft indemnity bill meant to pardon him for his 1977 coup and to legitimise martial law since then.

They are now poised to embarrass Zia even further by delaying the bill's expected passage until after he makes official visits to West Germany, the United Nations and the United States starting next Wednesday.

"Zia has not played his cards well," one Western ambassador commented privately. "He was bound to get his indemnity but he has asked for too much and annoyed too many people."

The National Assembly, which was elected in partly controlled elections last February, was supposed to pass the indemnity bill and to restore now-banned political parties before December 31, the promised date for the transition from army to civilian rule.

Zia's prime minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo, has the necessary majority, about 190 of 237 members, to push the bill through the assembly, a generally conservative body boycotted by the leading opposition parties.

But, sensitive to the independents' charge that the government was trying to steamroll the bill through, Zia and Junejo sought consensus and tried to accommodate their critics.

The bill, though, provoked an outcry. Even some leaders of the pro-government Official Parliamentary Group (OPG) in the partyless house initially rejected it as too sweeping a pardon for mar-

tial law. "We are being asked to approve one-man rule," Haji Saifullah Khan, a leader of the Independent Parliamentary Group in the assembly, said last Thursday. "The president is responsible to us one and his decisions cannot be called into question."

The government compounded its problems by seeking quick passage of the bill, hoping this would polish Zia's image before his important foreign tour and give Junejo's government greater legitimacy.

"The underlying fear of the martial law regime is that prime minister Junejo's partyless government may not be able to handle the situation after the lifting of martial law because of the organised force of the (opposition) parties," said political scientist Mohammad Waseem.

"This continuing crisis of legitimacy has forced the government to take certain steps to keep the initiative in its hands even while formally relinquishing power in favour of the elected government of prime minister Junejo."

The OPG won an important concession late last month when the government dropped from the draft bill a planned national security council, a watchdog body IPC members said would give the army a permanent place in politics.

Junejo has since had to promise that the army would not commit any excesses before the end of martial law.

Both Zia and Junejo urged the assembly last week to pass the bill quickly. Zia has at least on one occasion hinted he might have to fall back on his martial law powers to ensure some indemnity is promulgated before December 31.

According to Islamabad's daily Muslim, government supporters have warned the OPG not to press too hard because it might give the army an excuse to wriggle out of its commitment to hand power over to a civilian government.

Bir Zeit's summer term profits university and foreign students

By Irene Ertugrul

TWENTY-THREE undergraduate and post-graduate students from England, the United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, Norway, Holland, France, Australia and New Zealand completed a six-week course at Bir Zeit University's summer school on August 16. For all, without exception, the opportunity to study and to live under the conditions prevailing in the West Bank proved a deeply moving as well as an academically broadening experience.

It was the second summer that the university, despite frequent raids by the Israeli army, prolonged enforced closures, and harassment and arrests of its students, has somehow managed to organise an excellent course of study for foreign students.

Motivation

The motivations for starting up the summer programme are many. Primary among them is Bir Zeit's desire to strengthen its academic bridges with European and other universities. It already has formal "twinning" ties with several universities including Paris VII and Montpellier in France, the University of Amsterdam, Durham University in England, Bremen University in West Germany and Indiana University in the United States, as well as Arab institutions such as the University of Algiers and Suleimaniyya University in Baghdad. Under this arrangement, lecturers and students are exchanged (the latter being given financial aid by the respective host university), and the various university departments also exchange research studies and other publications. These links are very important to Bir Zeit (as indeed they are to the other Palestinian universities which have similar ties with various foreign universities). In addition to broadening intellectual horizons, these affiliated bodies can be counted upon to help mobilise the international academic community to protest against arbitrary closures of the University, censorship of reading material and other gross infringements of academic freedom.

Another motive in starting up the summer programme is to demonstrate—on a scale broader than just enrolling a few students from the "twinning" universities during the winter session—that Bir Zeit has a great deal to offer academically. In the face of constant charges made by segments of Israeli society that Bir Zeit is "not a real university," that it is just a "front" for other activities, the logical response was to offer its quality teaching to an even wider audience.

Courses

The summer programme is still in an experimental phase. In addition to providing tuition in elementary colloquial Arabic and beginning and intermediate classical Arabic, the summer staff was prepared to teach a wide range of courses in the social sciences: the Sociology of Religion, Development Under Occupation, Palestinian Society, Introduction to Arab and Palestinian Folklore and Modernisation of the Arab World. A minimum of eight students had to be enrolled in any of these courses for it to be financially viable. As it turned out, the majority of students opted for the courses in Development and in Palestinian Society. These two subjects were therefore combined and a very substantial programme of study resulted.

Since last year's summer school showed that foreign students arrive with greatly varying experience in Middle Eastern studies and knowledge of Palestinian society, this year it was decided to provide them with general background during the first three weeks of the course. Dr. Salim Tamari, of the university's Department of Sociology, briefed the students on the evolution of Palestinian society under the impact of Ottoman and British colonial rule. He also dealt with changes in the urban and rural sectors that came about as the result of Israeli occupation, and charted the manner in which the Palestinian economy, infrastructure and institutions have been brought under Israeli control. Finally, Dr. Tamari dealt with the internal dynamics of Palestinian society: the growth of a Palestinian intelligentsia, the social stratification

of Palestinian society and its internal differentiation; the relationship between refugee camps, rural areas and urban centres and the often conflicting political trends that have been generated by these changes.

In the second half of the course, problems of development in specific areas were considered. Under the coordinator of Assistant Professor Katherine Glavanis, guest speakers, active in their respective fields, informed the students of problems (and achievements) in agriculture, health, voluntary work, the press, women's concerns and overall problems of development under conditions of occupation.

The three Arabic sections were taught by Omar Othman, with students feeling they had made considerable progress by the end of the term. Beginners, of course, at first felt frustrated by the difficulty of the language. If Bir Zeit is able to hold a summer session next year—and a long-range planning is impossible in view of the fact that since its inception in 1972 the university has been ordered to close down for prolonged periods on 10 occasions, the last being March 8 to May 8, 1985—it will also offer an advanced course in Arabic. At registration time this year, several foreign students had to withdraw when they found that the level of Arabic offered was not sufficiently advanced for their needs.

Extracurriculars

The students were housed either with local Palestinian families or in groups of three or four in furnished flats situated in the Bir Zeit-Ramallah area. On occasion, joint parties with Palestinian students were organised and the evening was enlivened by dabkeh lessons and performances by small musical troupes. Getting to know Palestinians, however, was no problem since conversations were easily started up in the cafeteria and with people in the neighbourhood.

Toward the end of the term, several field trips were offered. A visit was made to the Dheisheh refugee camp, the Women's Embroidery Cooperative in Surif and the Um Khalil Family Reh-



Some of the foreign students taking a course in Arabic at Bir Zeit's summer term

abilitation Unit in Ramallah, where young Palestinian women are taught typing, dressmaking and other employable skills. Many of the students also went on a bus tour of new Israeli settlements in West Bank areas near Jerusalem. The general reaction was one of shock to see these tight urban agglomerations rising as teeth from mountain tops to encircle age-old Palestinian communities. Reading about such settlements in the foreign press had, after all, left them with the impression that "settlements" were just bucolic farm-houses and not, as they are, a chain of fortified vices stretching from mountain top to mountain top.

Now that the term is over, most of the students are reluctant to leave since they feel that they have just begun to understand the complexity of the local situation. Some have signed up for a Bir Zeit work camp beginning August 20. Others plan to travel independently in the West Bank, Gaza and Israel. All have been marked, however, by the experience of living with the Palestinians under conditions of military occupation. If only, in some cases, for a period of six

weeks. The students themselves were a mature and interesting group. Seven or eight of them are already working in fields such as journalism, development, economic planning and labour organisation. At least three had come several years ago to spend prolonged periods working on kibbutzim—an experience that did not give them the opportunity to learn very much about Palestinians. It was only when the latter returned home, started reading more and talking with members of various local Palestinian solidarity groups that they became aware of and therefore, sympathetic to Palestinian grievances. This summer they had come to observe the West Bank situation personally and at the same time enlarge their knowledge of Palestinian history and society in an organised programme of study.

The purpose of the Bir Zeit summer school is not to propagandize. No attempt was made, for instance, to gloss over the debilitating factionalism prevalent in Palestinian society. As one student commented, "You can learn an enormous amount about Pal-

estian politics not only by arguing with students, but also by just hearing them argue among themselves."

Dr. Glavanis, for one, feels that the summer programme is of great value. "It is a means of providing information to foreign students about the Palestinian question and this is very important since the nature of the propaganda that penetrates the news media abroad prevents a lot of people from even hearing the basic facts. Those who actually come here, however, are often transformed. One doesn't have to attend Bir Zeit summer school. If people are simply given the opportunity to live among the Palestinians for a month and a half, to see roadblocks, to see somebody being arrested on the street or harassed, to hear about the daily life and problems of living here, all of this leaves a very lasting impression. It is one thing to talk about the Palestinian 'problem,' it is another thing to live it."

Irene Ertugrul is an American freelance journalist specialising in Middle East affairs. She spent some time in West Bank last summer.

Scientists say the future is upon us

By Paul Malamud

WASHINGTON — New technologies and medical techniques and a better understanding of physics and geometry may greatly alter man's understanding of the cosmos and improve his life over the next 10 to 20 years, says the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The association, the largest general scientific organisation in the United States, detailed 25 possible near-term discoveries and some intimations of their usefulness to man, in the sixth anniversary issue of "Science 85" magazine, published by the academy.

"If even half of the visions of the near-term future" described in the magazine come to pass, "Science 85" editor Allen L. Hammond said, "then the world we are going to live in at the turn of the century will be remarkably different from the one we live in now."

At the end of the 19th century, Hammond said, the basic unit of industry was a ton of coal. By the middle of the twentieth century, it was the transistor. By the end of the century, Hammond said, it may well be the molecule.

The predictions were formulated by a group of leading scientists and engineers from various laboratories, corporations and universities in the United States and other countries who contributed articles to the issue.

Many of the possible discoveries relate to health. Scientists already have delved into the workings of human genes, the sub-cellular mechanisms that "construct" a whole new organism from a fertilised cell and later determine the function of every cell in the body.

W. French Anderson, chief of the molecular hematology lab at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, said scientists soon will have sufficient understanding of human genes to begin to change the way they function. When this happens, the world will be on the verge of a medical revolution as important as the discovery of antibiotics, he said.

By 1986, Anderson said, U.S. scientists will have performed the first human surgery at the genetic level, replacing a defective gene with a healthy one in order to correct a genetic disease.

If these first patients are helped, Anderson said, "a large number of genetic diseases" could be cured by gene therapy in the subsequent 15 to 20 years.

The danger of this development, conference participants admitted, is that if such changes were ever passed down to offspring they could alter the genetic makeup of the human species. Scientists are working to guard against that, they emphasised.

Soon, Hammond said, recombinant DNA (genetic engineering) technology should begin to create a whole new range of highly effective drugs, based on the body's own proteins. Ronald W. Ellis, the author of the article on this subject, writes that such new medical technologies should produce vaccines in larger quantities than is now possible and to offer new methods of diagnosing diseases when they are in early stages, thus improving chances of a cure. Such technologies may soon begin to provide mankind with better weapons against cancer and the common cold, Ellis says.

New kinds of synthetic materials precisely designed by computer to fit the patient will make bone joint replacement much more common and effective than it is now, Hammond said. Replacement of other parts of the body will be "almost without limit," he added.

Using genetic engineering technology similar to that planned for the human cell on plants will make them more healthy, resistant to climate and productive, Hammond said.

Man's ability to manipulate the cosmos is reaching down to even more minute than genes, or levels molecules, according to another scientist who spoke at the press conference.

Robert W. Lucky, executive

director of the Communications Sciences Research Division of A & T Bell Laboratories, said his colleagues already are building small machines at the atomic level. In other words, they are putting atoms together to form ultra-small man-made devices. Presumably, applications might come in computer microcircuitry.

In the communications field, Lucky said, his colleagues are working to improve fibre optical cables, composed of fine fibre threads that transmit light along their length. Eventually, one might theoretically be able to stretch a cable made of these extremely transparent fibres across the Atlantic ocean and see through it from the United States to Europe, Lucky said.

Lucky described the development of miniature lasers that can turn on and off 4 billion times a second. If such a laser were placed at the end of a transparent optical cable, Lucky explained, the result would be a digital signalling device so efficient it could transmit the entire Encyclopaedia Britannica, including all the pictures, through a cable in one second.

In other words, all the letters and pictures in the encyclopaedia would be analysed, converted into coded light pulses, then instantly reconverted into letters and pictures at the other end.

Such communications cables, Lucky predicted, bid fair to replace today's microwave relays with less expensive and more efficient communications channels.

When this happens, Lucky said, the world really will have the video telephones, high-resolution television receivers and other devices which have been predicted for many years but which have never materialised.

"The thing that's surprising is to see how close we are to a level of actual practice that's going to be profoundly changing to our world," Hammond said. He also predicted vastly improved understanding of chemistry, based on the use of super catalysts in chemical reactions; replacement of much metal with ceramics; and new discoveries in geometry and physics which will alter man's understanding of space.

A new optical telescope in earth orbit will see the heavens in ten times more detail than is possible from the ground, according to another article in the magazine.

In his essay in the anniversary issue, world-renowned Princeton University scientist Freeman Dyson pointed out that biological organisms are really far more efficient machines than those made of metal or silicon.

Dyson said that sooner rather than later, perhaps even by the year 2010, science may be able to develop biological "machines" such as an "energy tree" that could manufacture fuels rather than cellulose from photosynthesis; a "mining worm" that would consume and purify ore through its biological processes; a "scavenger turtle" with teeth strong enough to devour scrap automobiles; and a "space butterfly," a genetically-engineered organism designed to survive in deep space. Lofted into orbit in a cocoon form, the humerfly could break free and sail through the universe, radiating back to earth information about whatever it saw.

Perhaps the most startling possible scientific discovery brought up at the press conference is a new theory, now gaining some acceptance, that space has nine rather than three spatial dimensions. According to the "Science 85" article, the theory is part of a physics revolution that could succeed eventually in describing the basic "units" of matter and energy in the universe from which everything else is made, and perhaps even the minute components of space and time.

More surprising still, if some of the "new physics" is correct, all observable matter in the universe would be duplicated by invisible matter. Thus, within the lifetime of persons now living, scientists may discover invisible planets, stars and galaxies made of "shadow matter" — USA.

Arafat assails U.S. 'cowboy logic'

Continued from page 1

strike at will with the complicity of Israel," he said. Arafat spent Friday in Dakar and was expected to return to Tunisia on Saturday.

Reuter adds from the United Nations: President Reagan is believed almost certain to cancel his plan to address the United Nations General Assembly if Mr. Arafat is also invited to speak during the world body's 40th anniversary proceedings, several sources said Friday.

The United States has strongly implied that its delegation would withdraw from the event if the PLO chairman was asked to make an address, diplomats and officials said.

"The Americans have gone beyond that and there is a distinct impression they would boycott the anniversary," one official said, referring to a two-week commemoration due to open on Monday.

The sources said they took it for granted that Mr. Reagan would cancel his intention to speak if a decision was made to hear Mr. Arafat.

The United States has not made public what its response might be to a U.N. invitation to Mr. Arafat, but diplomats said U.N. delegates and their countries were being left in no doubt of Washington's bitter opposition to the move.

Told of the reports, Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO envoy to the U.N., said: "Some people may be scared, but cheap blackmail doesn't

scare us." Mr. Terzi and Natarajan Krishnan of India, leader of the Non-Aligned Movement in the U.N., conferred on Friday on the proposal co-sponsored by India to invite Mr. Arafat to the anniversary ceremony.

This had been expected to be put to a vote on Friday, but Mr. Terzi and other delegates said there was an understanding to delay the matter until Monday.

Diplomats said that intensive consultations would take place over the week-end, with the president of the General Assembly, Jaime de Pinies, playing a key role in an effort to "ameliorate" the situation, as one source put it.

One of the options, a spokesman for Mr. de Pinies said, was to have the controversial draft resolution lie on the table and not be pressed to a vote.

But in a conversation with a reporter Mr. Terzi indicated that this was not an acceptable solution. He added that the draft resolution should need no more than a simple majority for adoption and that this was attainable.

A U.N. spokesman said that 82 heads of state or government, or their special representatives, would be here during the coming two weeks—the largest gathering of international leaders in history.

In Rabat, King Hassan II of Morocco announced on Friday that he would not after all go to the United Nations to deliver a planned speech on the Western Sahara because of a "certain international conjuncture."

King Hassan said in a news conference Wednesday that he would go to the United Nations to announce a date for a unilateral referendum on the Western Sahara territory, the former Spanish Sahara annexed by Morocco in 1975.

Addressing the opening session of the Moroccan parliament on Friday, the king said Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani would attend the U.N. General Assembly session in his place.

"The Sahara is Moroccan and will remain Moroccan," King Hassan told the legislature Friday. "We must satisfy public opinion with the solidity and the seriousness of our dossier" on the subject, he continued.

King Hassan had been widely expected to meet with President Reagan during his visit to the United Nations. He was charged at the Casablanca Arab summit in August, over which he presided, with moving ahead the Mideast peace process by visiting the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union. However, a meeting between Mr. Reagan and King Hassan was never officially announced.

The Moroccan king did not elaborate on the "international conjuncture" which prevented him from going to New York. It appeared to be a reference to a series of unfolding events in North Africa and the Middle East, including the mass expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya, the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters and the hijacking this week of the Italian cruise ship.

U.S. seeks to arrest Abu Abbas

Continued from page 1

extradition request. Mr. Abbas was on the Egyptian plane carrying the four Palestinian hijackers hijacked over the Mediterranean by U.S. navy jets on Thursday and forced to land in Italy.

The Justice Department spokesman, Deputy Public Affairs Director Pat Kortzen, said the arrest warrant charged Mr. Abbas with "hostage-taking, piracy and conspiracy."

"We consider him to be the mastermind of the (hijack) operation," Mr. Kortzen told Reuters. He said the United States considered the matter urgent since Mr. Abbas was believed to be still in Italy but out in custody.

He said the United States planned to seek arrest warrants later for the four hijackers who were on the cruise ship and had already been charged under Italian law. The four seized the liner and its 427 passengers and crew on Monday and surrendered 52 hours later.

The United States has accused the hijackers of killing American passenger Leon Klinghoffer. But the body of Klinghoffer has not been found.

The announcement was made as a U.S. military plane landed at Newark, New Jersey, bringing home about a dozen former hostages from the Achille Lauro. Mrs. Klinghoffer was on board.

Mr. Kortzen said extradition procedures for the four hijackers was not as urgent as those for Mr. Abbas as they were already under arrest.

"But Abbas has not been charged and we want to make sure he is detained," he said.

Italian officials have identified the four hijackers as Allah Abdullah Al Hassan, 19, Majed Yousef Al Molk, 23, Abdul Latif Ibrahim, 24 and Hammud Ali Abdullah, 23.

Egypt has said Mr. Abbas and a senior PLF aide had helped negotiate the hijackers' surrender and were escorting the four back to Tunis when the United States ordered its warplanes to hijack the Egyptian plane.

In a report from Tunis, the Kuwaiti News Agency said that the Palestinian aboard the Egyptian jet with Abu Abbas when it was hijacked was another member of the PLF known by the code name Abu Al Ezz.

Italian arrest warrants issued against the hijackers are for "kidnapping of people with murder, aggravated by purposes of terrorism, as well as possession of weapons of war and explosives," according to a statement issued by the Italian magistrate in Rome.

Italy has insisted it will try the gunmen despite U.S. pressure for them to be handed over.

President Reagan told a news conference on Friday the men could be tried in both countries.

The U.S. embassy in Rome said a group of American passengers from the ship were flown to Sicily from Cairo during the night to identify the hijackers.

Magistrate Luigi Meloni of Genoa, from where the liner began its cruise on Oct. 3, strongly suggested at a news conference here the identification was positive although he would not say so specifically.

Answering questions, he said not all the passengers were called on to identify the hijackers because "the identification procedure by the first few Americans was sufficient."

Prime Minister Craxi raised fears on Friday the real hijackers may have escaped, saying, "There is a suspicion that some people may have declared themselves to be terrorists in order to permit the real culprits to get away."

The four men were transferred under tight security during the

night from a military base at Sigonella. To Syracuse about 70 kilometres away where they were taken to a 19th century jail overlooking the harbour.

The magistrates would not say if Klinghoffer's alleged killer or killers had been singled out.

Syracuse Magistrate Dolcino Favi said the four were carrying false passports but would not say from which countries and would not discuss their citizenship.

His colleague Giuseppe la Rosa said officials were unsure whether identities claimed by the Palestinians were authentic.

The Egyptian plane forced down in Sicily flew to Rome's Ciampino military airport Friday night carrying all its original occupants after the hijackers. These were Egyptian security men and diplomats, Abu Abbas and the PLF aide.

The four Palestinians told Italian investigators that they had decided to commandeer the Achille Lauro after a waiter spotted them cleaning their weapons in their cabin, the ANSA news agency reported.

Blast kills ADC official

Continued from page 1

bomb. It exploded when it was opened, fatally injuring the man who opened it said the station, which attributed its report to unidentified officials at the scene.

Pat Gaal, a spokeswoman for Western Medical Centre in Santa Ana, identified the dead man as Alex Odeh.

In Washington, the ADC co-identified Mr. Odeh as its west coast director.

In Tunis, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) condemned the Santa Ana bomb attack and described the death of Mr. Odeh as an assassination.

A statement issued by the PLO late Friday said the ADC official was holding a press conference focussing on last week's hijacking in the Mediterranean of an Italian ship by four Palestinians and the role Egypt played in bringing the affair to a peaceful end.

The PLO statement described the attack on the ADC office as "part of organised terrorist actions against the Palestinian people."

No group has taken responsibility for the Santa Ana attack.

Mr. Odeh appeared Friday night on a local television newscast discussing the hijacking of the Achille Lauro.

He said he believed the news media mistakenly linked the ship

hijacking with the PLO, according to a spokesman for the local TV station.

"As far as I know (PLO Chairman Yasser) Arafat did an excellent job and we commend Arafat for his positive role in solving this issue (the ship hijacking)," Mr. Odeh said in the interview, according to the spokesman.

He was also said to have described Mr. Arafat as "a man of peace" in the interview.

In Washington, James Abourezk, chairman of the ADC, told a news conference: "Those people injured in the Santa Ana bombing including Alex Odeh who died, are innocent people."

"They are being made scapegoats for an act committed by four people (hijackers of the Achille Lauro) in the Middle East with whom they had no connection whatever."

"The President (Reagan) and his official spokespeople have created an atmosphere in which people who are unbalanced can convince themselves that planting bombs is an act condoned by the authorities."

"It is time for our government officials to take a stand against inciting rhetoric which encourages acts of violence against Arab people."

Mr. Abourezk, a former U.S. senator for South Dakota, formed the ADC five years ago to combat anti-Arab stereotyping.

Islamic Jihad offers to swap body

Continued from page 1

in Beirut.

Mr. Buckley had been held for 19 months since his abduction in west Beirut on March 17, 1984. If his death is confirmed it will be the first time Islamic Jihad has killed a kidnaper victim.

The statement said the group was ready to put the body "at the disposal of the United Nations and its chief, Javier Perez de Cuellar, on condition that 100 Palestinian prisoners are freed from Israeli jails."

Palestinians have previously exchanged bodies of Israeli soldiers for prisoners in Israel, but this was the first time a Lebanese group had offered to swap the body of an American.

Offering to deliver Mr. Buckley's corpse 24 hours before Israel freed its detainees under a suggested U.N.-sponsored deal, Islamic Jihad warned Mr. Perez de Cuellar he would "pay dearly" if Israel reneged on any such agreement.

It also said President Reagan and the U.S. government were responsible for the fate of five other Americans Islamic Jihad says it holds.

"We warn America and hold it responsible for what happens to the other hostages," the statement said.

"We address the families of the American hostages and say with full regret that the American government and President Reagan will be responsible for any harm to the lives of the hostages we are holding."

The statement did not mention four Frenchmen seized this year whose abduction Islamic Jihad has previously claimed.

It came amid new doubts the Sept. 30 kidnaps of four Soviet embassy officials and the killing of one on Oct. 2 was linked solely to fighting in the northern port of Tripoli.

The kidnappers have remained silent and failed to free the sur-

viving Soviets since their demand for an end to attacks by "Soviet cliques" on Tripoli fundamentalists was met last week.

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuri Soulsikov on Saturday conferred with Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, the Shi'ite Muslims' main theologian, on the fate of the three remaining kidnapped Soviets.

Islamic Jihad on Saturday reiterated that Mr. Buckley's death was revenge for the Tunis raid, in which it said the United States collaborated.

It called a U.S. media report that Mr. Buckley was killed two months ago "lies" and said his death showed the group would "reply with an iron fist to any blow against the Muslim people of the world... (and) cut off the hands that try to strike at Muslims."

It said it had obtained permission to hand the body to the U.N. from the families of victims of the Tunis raid.

Majali, Khouri in London

Continued from page 1

Tunis and the hijacking by four Palestinians of an Italian cruise liner.

Mrs. Thatcher, who invited the delegation to London during a tour of Egypt and Jordan last month, has said she hopes the talks will help persuade the United States and ultimately Israel to consider negotiations with "moderate" PLO officials.

The Jafari News Agency, quoting informed British sources, said the joint delegation will meet Mr. Howe on Monday.

Mr. Milhem and Bishop Khouri have received death threats from Palestinian extremists for accepting the invitation from Mrs. Thatcher to visit Britain.

A reception Monday night at the Dorchester Hotel for the delegation, to be hosted by Faisal Aoudia, the PLO's London representative, was cancelled, reportedly because of security concerns.

The visit has been bitterly criticised by the Israeli government and the British Jewish community.

The joint delegation will brief the British government on the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a common strategy towards a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem. The Feb. 11 accord calls for an international conference to work out an Arab-Israeli settlement over the issue and joint Jordan-PLO delegations have visited China and France.

United bounces back to remain first in division

3rd division Reading breaks Tottenham record

LONDON (R) — English soccer league leaders Manchester United bounced back to their irresistible best to beat Ipswich's Park Rangers 2-0, and stay 10 points clear of main rivals Liverpool and Chelsea Saturday.

Wales striker Mark Hughes and Dane Jesper Olsen were on target at Old Trafford as United notched their 11th win in 12 first division matches after their winning sequence was interrupted by a 1-1 draw at Luton last week.

A 60th minute goal by new-comer Steve McMahon gave second-placed Liverpool a 1-0 home win over Southampton, while Chelsea stayed third after toppling champions Everton 2-1 in an incident-packed clash at the London club's ground.

Everton's Wales goalkeeper Neville Southall was sent off and both sides missed penalty before resurgent Chelsea emerged victorious after their deadly strike pair of Kerry Dixon and David Speedie scored in the first half.

Chelsea's Nigel Spackman missed from the spot in the 19th minute and after midfielder Kevin Sheedy reduced the deficit just before half-time, striker Graeme Sharp squandered a chance to equalise when he missed a 57th minute penalty.

Four minutes later, Southall, having already been booked for dissent, raced out of his penalty area to catch a long pass from Speedie. He was immediately dismissed for unsportsmanlike conduct.

Southall, the 1984-85 Footballer-of-the-Year, threw down his jersey in disgust and

Everton's Wales captain Kevin Ratcliffe took over in goal.

Everton's defeat sent them slipping two places to sixth and they were overtaken by Arsenal, who moved into fourth place, and Sheffield Wednesday, now fifth.

Arsenal drew 0-0 away to London rivals West Ham whose goal was Frank McAvennie and Tony Cottee — they have notched 18 between them in all competitions — were thwarted by Arsenal's solid defence.

Sheffield Wednesday were held 2-2 at home by Coventry after leading 2-0 at half-time. Lee Chapman and Carl Shutt fired Wednesday ahead but Mick Adams and Terry Adams each scored to salvage a point.

Third division Reading set a

record by beating Newport 2-0 for their 12th consecutive league win, beating Tottenham's 25-year-old mark of 11 successive victories from the start of a season.

Watford jumped three places to seventh with a 3-2 home success against Manchester City, who staged a brave second half revival in which they pulled two goals back in seven minutes through Mark Lillis and Neil McNab.

Luther Blissett and Nigel Callaghan put Watford on course for victory by scoring midway through the first half and England striker John Barnes added a third directly after the interval before City's late jolt.

Ipswich, with only two wins in their previous 11 league matches, seemed set for a change of fortune when they stormed to a 2-0 lead over Newcastle.

Striker Michael Cole, 18, put Ipswich ahead on his debut and Dutchman Romeo Zoodervan fired the second shortly before half-time.

Czech women gain finals of Federation Cup

NAGOYA, Japan (R) — Holders Czechoslovakia repulsed the spirited challenge of Bulgaria's Maleeva sisters in the semifinals of the Federation Cup women's tennis championship Saturday but were left in the dark about their final opponents.

After the Czechoslovaks, led by U.S. Open Champion Hana Mandlikova, won the deciding doubles to beat Bulgaria 2-1, bad light intervened with the United States, seeded second, and third-seeded Australia locked at 1-1 in the other semifinal.

Play was halted at 2-2 in the third and final set of the doubles. American pair Elise Burgin and Kathy Jordan having fought their way back into contention by winning the second set 6-1 after Wendy Turnbull and Liz Smylie took the first 6-0.

Earlier Turnbull put Australia on level terms when she beat Jordan 6-4, 6-7 (7-9), 7-5. In the opening singles Burgin, playing her first Federation Cup match for the United States, defeated Anne Minter 6-3, 6-4.

Burgin was called in when U.S.

number one Zina Garrison suffered a stomach pain and was taken to hospital as a precaution.

Czechoslovakia, seeking to win the cup for the third year running, were hard pressed to overcome the Maleeva sisters, Manuela, 18, and Katerina, 16.

Katerina gave Bulgaria the lead when she upset Helena Sukova, the Czechoslovak number two who is ranked ninth in the world, 6-3, 7-6 (8-6).

The off-form Sukova rallied from a 5-1 deficit in the second set but then made two costly errors in the tiebreaker.

Mandlikova levelled the match when she beat Manuela Maleeva 3-6, 6-2, 6-1. Maleeva took four games in a row with a succession of superb passing shots to win the first set but Mandlikova, tightening her game, swept through the next two sets with her volleying power the decisive factor.

The doubles was as competitive as the singles with Mandlikova and Sukova winning a second-set tiebreaker 7-4 to complete a 6-3, 7-6 win over the Maleevas.



RUDI VOELLER'S Services are still missed by Werder Bremen. Without the injured Voeller's striking skills the West German first division leaders lost to Kaiserslautern 3-0 on Friday night (Photo: IN Press/Werke)

Unbeaten Werder falls, Bayern skid continues

BONN (R) — High-flying Werder Bremen lost their unbeaten first division record Friday night when Kaiserslautern hammered them 3-0 in the West German soccer league.

Werder, still without star striker Rudi Voeller and other injured stalwarts, seldom looked like adding to their only post-war win in Kaiserslautern in 1966. But they still lead the table with 17 points, two more than Borussia Moenchengladbach.

Kaiserslautern, with two goals from international Andreas Brehme and another from Thomas Allofs, took their 100 per cent home record this season to six wins and jumped from sixth to third place with 14 points.

Second-placed Borussia drew 1-1 away to Eintracht Frankfurt. Hans-Joerg Crien gave them a fourth minute lead but Ralf Sievers shot through a crowded area to make it 1-1 in the home team's best game for weeks.

Bayern Munich, beaten 4-1 by lowly Duesseldorf on their last away outing, ventured into central Germany again Friday night and this time lost 3-0 to Bochum.

Striker Stefan Kunz scored all three to take his tally to 10 for the season but Bayern's Belgian international goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff helped with one of the goals when he punched it into his own net.

Bayern's loss dropped them to fourth place. They share 14 points with Kaiserslautern and Mannheim, whose 5-3 home win over Stuttgart earlier in the week moved them up two places to fifth.

Felix Magath was dosed with pain killers and sent out to weave his midfield spells for Hamburg against Bayer Uerdingen. The magic worked and Hamburg scored their first away win of the season, beating Uerdingen 3-0 with two goals from Thomas Von Heesen and one from Wolfgang Rolff.

Hamburg finished with 10 men, after their Belgian, midfielder Gerard Plessers was sent off for rough play.

Round the world race is no game

By Robert Wieleard
AP Special Report

PORTSMOUTH, England — Fifteen yachts from 10 nations are racing around the world in a contest that remains the ultimate high seas challenge despite the use of high-tech gadgets.

The fourth Whitbread Round the World Race, held every four years, began last month in this southern England seaport from where Admiral Horatio Nelson helped Britannia rule the waves in the 18th century.

The Whitbread is for single-bulldozed yachts with crews of up to 24. There are two yachts each from Britain, Switzerland, New Zealand, Belgium and Holland and one each from Denmark, Spain, France, Finland and the United States.

As they circle the globe in four legs, a total of 43,000 kilometres, each yacht has at least six radio transmitters or receivers covering communications and distress frequencies.

These include single-band radio, VHF radio, a receiver activated by an automatic alarm signal on the international distress frequency, a portable single-band radio able to transmit from a life-raft, two emergency position-indicating radio beacons and a transmitter that sends a signal to two satellites that circle the earth.

The reason for all this: Three people died in the first Whitbread race in 1973-74, nine of the 29 boats in the third race in 1981-82 lost their masts, and skippers tend to lie when giving their positions

by radio.

The 1985-86 race, which began Sept. 28 and whose first leg ends in Capetown, South Africa, in early November, marks the first time the boats are tracked daily by satellite.

"To have the boats report in by radio alone is not enough, especially when they enter the Antarctic region where the weather can be foul," said Retired Rear Admiral Charles Williams, race committee chairman.

"In the past, we found the boats radioed in the wrong positions. They cheated and that is dangerous in case of an accident and we need to know where they are. 'This race is sailing's equivalent of climbing Mount Everest,' he said.

Each yacht carries an invaluable, position-indicating beacon that is checked by satellite several times daily.

This is especially important on the second and third legs of the race to Auckland, New Zealand, and Punta Del Este, Uruguay, when the yachts must round Africa and South America.

On those legs, the boats face ice-strewn waters, freezing temperatures and howling winds that build mountainous seas in areas known as the "boaring 40's" and "screaming 50's," a reference to the latitudes.

"There is little in the conditions racers meet in a normal offshore event to compare with what they find in the southern ocean," said Cornelis Van Riethoven of The Netherlands, the Whitbread winner in 1977-78 and 1981-82 who is not competing this time.

After his 1982 win, Van Riethoven described the conditions in the area:

"As each white-crested roller picks up the boat, it is as if a giant hand has suddenly grasped the hull and thrust it forward down the wave."

"First the boat starts to hum like an electric train, the vibrations running from stem to stern before the bow curls up into a tunnel or spray that drowns out all other noise."

Organisers expect the first boat to reach Capetown on Nov. 3, Auckland on Jan. 3, Punta Del Este on March 12 and Portsmouth on May 7.

Stopovers in each city for repairs and rest last about a month.

The race is conducted according to the International Offshore Rule (IOR), which has divided the 15 boats into three categories: Seven maxis, ranging in length from 23.5m-25.5m, four mid-sized boats of 17.6m-19.9m, and four small craft of 15m-17.8m.

The IOR is fine-tuned every November and sets the rules for handicap racing.

The eight mid-sized and smaller craft race on handicap against the maxis. The handicap rating is a complex mix of overall length, shape of the hull, keel draft and total sail area.

The IOR bans a winged keel such as the one used for the first winner of the America's Cup in 1983.

The IOR is not applied to the America's Cup, which one British sailing purist disdainfully called "a free for all."

Portugal's World Cup hopes fade despite win

LISBON (R) — Portugal scrambled a 3-2 win over battling Malta Saturday but saw their hopes of reaching the 1986 World Cup soccer finals fade through slack defensive play and poor finishing.

The Portuguese, needing a glut of goals to keep alive their hopes of finishing second behind West Germany in Group Two, threw everything forward from the start but could not transform the pressure into goals.

The result left Portugal on the eight-point mark with just one game to play, and Sweden, who have seven points with a game in hand and a better goal-difference, finish their programme against Malta while the Portuguese must visit West Germany.

Fernando Gomes, who won the Golden Boot last season as the top marksman in Europe, saved Portugal's blushes when he scored his second goal of the match in the 81st minute to deny Malta a point.

Gomes also scored the Portuguese opener in the 37th minute when he latched on to a loose ball in the area, jinked round Maltese goalkeeper Boello and slotted home from close range.

Portugal kept up the pressure after the interval but were set back on their heels after just two minutes when defender Frederico, under pressure, turned the ball past his own goalkeeper to put the Maltese level.

Tarsana leads Egyptian first division

CAIRO (R) — Tarsana, untroubled by the suspension of new hero Gamal Al-Shabouri, have emerged as frontrunners in the Egyptian first division soccer championship after a win Friday night over Al-Mansoura, their third in a row.

Two goals by Mohammad Kamal and Gamal Hamza scuttled Al-Mansoura in a match dominated by the blue-shirted Cairo side.

Their triumph followed their surprise win last week over African Champions' Cup holders Zamalek, when new sign Shabouri scored the match's lone goal. He was later sent off for trading blows with Zamalek's defender Hishan Yakub.

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FIRST RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 1,400 metres.

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: M.Sultan	Sultan Faisal A. Jnaib
2ND: Elammarieh	Khalaf Mohammad
3RD: M.Usamah	Shaiwy Eljmany

SECOND RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 1 minute 9 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Yazan	H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable
2ND: Minkareem	Ziad Samy Maddros
3RD: Saad	Saml Yacoub Maddros

THIRD RACE:
For third class horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 13 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Najm El Salt	Mashhour Faisal A. Jnaib
2ND: Farah	Nawaf Mallouh Elfaleh
3RD: Intisar Kals	Mohammad Meeesh

FOURTH RACE:
For third class horses
Distance: 2,000 metres
Time: 2 minutes 38 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Baroud	H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable
2ND: El Hannouf	Faisal Awwad Elfaleh
3RD: Halimih	Izzat Kandour

FIFTH RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 1,400
Time: 1 minutes 42 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Waheed	Samy Haddadin
2ND: El Karamah	Mazin A. Ellatif Elhadeed
3RD: Elhusainy	Ghazy Farah A. Jabir

CAR FOR SALE

1979 model Datsun 140Y in fairly good condition. Very good engine. Duty paid. Second owner. For immediate sale.

Contact: 666320/666265

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12:00 noon - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight

GRAND VILLA FOR SALE

A three floor villa, in Abdoun situated on two main streets and surrounded by a nicely styled lighted garden, consisting of:

A- FIRST FLOOR CONSISTING OF

- 1- Five rooms and utilities, servants' quarters
- 2- An electricity generator that starts automatically at power interruption
- 3- A large washroom and a large store room
- 4- A garage with capacity for four cars
- 5- Internally-controlled gate.

B- SECOND FLOOR CONSISTING OF

- 1- Two large salons and a dining room
- 2- A special study room
- 3- Guest room with deluxe bathroom
- 4- An up-to-date equipped kitchen

C- THIRD FLOOR CONSISTING OF

- 1- A main, large bedroom with a drawing room, modern bathroom and an annex
- 2- Four bedrooms with an independent bathrooms each
- 3- A large service room
- 4- large veranda

The villa is built in the famous Jermain limestone and is equipped with airconditioning and central heating facilities including telephone and TV lines in all rooms, a TV monitor for the gate and the best electrical and decoration fixtures.

The villa can be sold with or without its furniture.

For those interested please call 602161

Ankara agrees budget, 1986 economic targets

ANKARA (R) — The Turkish government will propose a 7,252 billion lira (\$13.3 billion) budget for 1986, Finance Minister Ahmet Kucuktepe Alptemecin said Friday.

Mr. Alptemecin told reporters that income from taxation and other sources was expected to be 6,750 billion lira (\$12.5 billion), but he gave no indication how the deficit of 502 billion lira (\$920 million) would be financed.

Unofficial estimates show the actual budget deficit for the first nine months of 1985 to be around 550 billion lira (\$1 billion) compared with the budgeted target of 500 billion (\$920 million) for all of 1985.

Turkey's financial year is the same as the calendar year.

Mr. Alptemecin said the government would aim to cut inflation to 25 per cent next year and the economy was expected to grow by five per cent.

Annual inflation is now running at 40.9 per cent. The government originally had set an inflation target of 25 per cent for the end of 1985.

The semi-official Anatolian

News Agency, giving additional information, said the five per cent target applied to gross national product growth after accounting for inflation.

It said 1986 growth in industry was targeted at 5.5 per cent, services growth at 4.7 per cent and agriculture growth around three per cent.

Annualised half-year figures for the increase in gross domestic product show a rise in real terms of 3.9 per cent for 1985 compared with 5.9 per cent last year.

Mr. Alptemecin declined to give details of the budget, which was finalised at a cabinet meeting Thursday night, and said these would be announced when the proposals are presented to parliament on Tuesday.

The Anatolian News Agency said the government now expected the 1985 current account deficit to fall to between \$810 million and \$820 million from \$1.4 billion in 1984.

It said exports in 1986 were expected to rise to \$8.7 billion from a projected \$7.96 billion this year and imports to \$12.1 billion from \$11.35 billion in 1985.

Zambia devalues kwacha

LUSAKA (R) — Zambia's currency, the kwacha, was devalued by 56.1 per cent in the country's first foreign exchange auction Friday.

The auctioning of scarce hard currency resulted in a fall in the value of the kwacha to 5.01 to the U.S. dollar. When foreign exchange dealing was suspended last week the rate was 2.20 to the dollar. The new system is intended to lead to a radical restructuring of the country's feeble economy. The depreciation of the kwacha is expected to bring higher prices, already soaring by about 20 per cent annually, for Zambia's six million people.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very good day to wind up agreements with all persons so you can wipe the slate clean, and then you will find that later in the day you can start planning again.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Go over in your mind the policy decisions you came to with your partners and handle them conscientiously.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can handle creative and artistic jobs very well today and finish them nicely. Enjoy a quiet evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Put through those arrangements you have made where social or amorous matters are concerned and everyone will be satisfied.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have made plans with your family, so don't disappoint them by turning to other activities.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 31) Show outside partners that you want to cooperate more and not rule the roost and will you get loyal backing from them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get your home spruced up so that it is more charming and comfortable. Anything of a monetary nature can be settled nicely.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are highly magnetic now and can easily get others to go along with your ideas. See as many good friends as possible.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be with a trusted advisor and show gratitude; be sure to follow fine suggestions given to you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Fine day for seeing as many persons as you can, improving relationships and renewing old ones.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Showing higher-ups respect and admiration can bring the backing you need at this time. Be charming in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Show that new acquaintance that you want to be more friendly. Make arrangements for some trip you have planned.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use your intuition where romance is concerned. Use charm and tact on business allies and get your points across quickly.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will possess the quality of building up the ego of others and can be very popular, whether a female or a male. A precisionist is in this chart. Give as comprehensive an education as you can. Don't neglect spiritual teachings early in life.

THE Daily Crossword by Kathryn Righter

ACROSS

- 1 Ancient kingdom
- 2 Date tree
- 3 Scarf
- 4 Soprano Gluck
- 5 Jet
- 6 Father of India
- 7 Try to find
- 8 Diet
- 9 Revolve
- 10 Fragrant shrub
- 11 A whitewash
- 12 Enrich
- 13 Fall into a decline
- 14 Parts of a city
- 15 Skullduggery
- 16 Fabric weave
- 17 Serene
- 18 Environmental science: abbr.
- 19 Home of song
- 20 Air, lily
- 21 Arrived
- 22 Humble and gates
- 23 Floundering
- 24 Foxlike marten
- 25 One-sided traffic: var.
- 26 Courtesan
- 27 Influence
- 28 Molester
- 29 Beryl
- 30 Thorny tree
- 31 — the good
- 32 Rues, city
- 33 Melody
- 34 Delirious
- 35 Wife of Henry VIII
- 36 Gar, philosopher
- 37 Cynic
- 38 Warm up
- 39 Lovers' grin

DOWN

- 1 Crush
- 2 Surfer
- 3 Substitute
- 4 Cooked statue?
- 5 Apple Outlets
- 6 Viva voce
- 7 Secular
- 8 Dairy product
- 9 Of certain mountains
- 10 Pulpit talk: abbr.
- 11 Gift photos
- 12 Clerical cap
- 13 Swollen
- 14 Bellows
- 15 Guano's
- 16 Hindmost
- 17 Easy chore
- 18 Capital of Mexico
- 19 Pincer
- 20 Grenades
- 21 Bundles
- 22 Flagless
- 23 Cries
- 24 Khayyam
- 25 Camera part
- 26 Mean
- 27 Game played on horseback
- 28 Recounds
- 29 Bristle
- 30 — for nobody
- 31 Musical carnivore
- 32 Early ship builder
- 33 Sea eagle
- 34 Rues, river
- 35 Moral lapses
- 36 So long
- 37 Mao — tunc

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. LUNILIS, 2. BOIE, 3. ARIE, 4. NICE, 5. DIAL, 6. CURRY, 7. VAVOR, 8. EYU, 9. DANIEL, 10. ANET, 11. BAK, 12. BUB, 13. SNIPPLE, 14. REFLEXES, 15. ASIO, 16. AMATIN, 17. SEED, 18. NAME, 19. FIVE, 20. SIERE, 21. IVAN, 22. WIND, 23. RIGUE, 24. PAVIL, 25. BEIN, 26. DISCOURD, 27. SPILAINS, 28. TIR, 29. CAY, 30. BETA, 31. REAGAN, 32. ARTIA, 33. PAVORE, 34. BONE, 35. MISS, 36. BIVLE, 37. AINO, 38. PUMP, 39. LEVEL, 40. REAN.

DOWN: 1. ROUNDS, 2. BIFOLD, 3. — for nobody, 4. Musical carnivore, 5. Early ship builder, 6. Sea eagle, 7. Rues, river, 8. Moral lapses, 9. So long, 10. Mao — tunc.

Gandhi lashes private industry

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Friday the efforts of Indian private industry in technology development were "pathetic" and some research by local scientists was "rubbishy."

In his harshest criticism yet of the backward state of the Indian economy, Mr. Gandhi strongly defended policies he has introduced to step up imports of technology, mainly from Western nations.

"The record of private industries in India in developing its technology is pathetic," Mr. Gandhi told a press conference.

Mr. Gandhi, who came to power nearly one year ago promising to take India into the 21st century, said private industry in the past had not even developed imported technology.

He said India would not be held to ransom by industrialists who passed on outdated and inefficient production methods in higher prices to consumers.

Mr. Gandhi also lashed out at poor scientific research which developed products which were already easily available abroad and cheaper.

"What we are going to stop is rubbishy scientific research which develops products that are easily available in the Common Market abroad," Mr. Gandhi said.

"We are going to develop research which will put India up with advanced nations and indeed put us ahead in some areas," he said that India "missed the bus" twice — once during the industrial revolution and once after World War II. He warned that India must not again miss the bus of modernisation that will take it into the 21st century.

He criticised the Indian-built Ambassador sedan, in 1985 still a copy of the British 1952 Morris Oxford, as an example of stagnating technology. Mr. Gandhi's official car is a white bullet-proof Ambassador.

"I am not just talking about Ambassador cars," he said. "I am talking across the board."

In nine months in office, Mr. Gandhi has liberalised industrial regulations, cut red tape and licensing and import restrictions in an effort to make industry more efficient. But businessmen say bottlenecks remain.

Saudi imports slip by 12.3%

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Saudi Arabia's total imports in 1984 were valued at 118 billion riyals (\$32 billion) which represented a 12.3 per cent drop from the corresponding figure in 1983. It was officially announced here Friday.

The report, which was prepared for minister of finance and national economy Sheikh Mohammed Abul Khail by the statistics department, showed that the kingdom's top shopping category was machinery and mechanical equipment purchased from the industrialised countries.

This category represented 24 per cent of the import total and was valued at 28 billion riyals (\$7.6 billion). It was followed by mineral ore imports, valued at 14.2 billion riyals (\$3.8 billion), according to the report.

Japan was the leading market for Saudi shopping, followed by the United States, West Germany, France, Italy and England, according to the report distributed by the official Saudi Press Agency.

The six countries sold a combined total value of 78.9 billion riyals (\$21.6 billion) to the kingdom, the report said.

Japan's share was 23.6 billion riyals (\$6.4 billion), followed by the United States with 20.7 billion riyals (\$5.6 billion), it said.

EC launches campaign against poverty

BRUSSELS (R) — A four-year programme to fight poverty among the unemployed, single parent families, refugees and immigrants was launched by the European Commission (EC) Friday.

The commissioner for social affairs, Mr. Peter Suhrland, said three-quarters of the \$20 million allocated had already been committed to 61 projects financed in conjunction with national governments throughout the Community.

Britain is to get the largest share, with funding for 14 schemes. The other quarter is likely to go mostly to Spain and Portugal after they join the Community on Jan. 1, 1986. The amount of money spent on the poor in different member states will be linked to their need, he said.

London stock market hits new high as shares soar

LONDON (Agencies) — Shares on the London stock exchange surged Friday amid hopes for lower inflation and interest rates, pushing the 30-share industrial index to an all-time high.

The Financial Times index, a key barometer of equity performance, closed at 1,027.5, three points above the previous record set last January 22 and up 9.7 points on the day.

The advance has been steadily gaining pace since shares began recovering from a summer setback.

News on Friday that British inflation fell to 5.9 per cent last month, its lowest since February's 6.2 per cent, was a major impetus behind the latest rally, which traders said occurred in thin and selective trading at the start of a new account period.

Lower inflation, coupled with sterling's strength on foreign exchanges, could allow cuts in interest rates, analysts said. Another reason for optimism was the forecast made this week by Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson that inflation would fall below four per cent by the middle of next year.

But analysts believe the current stock market rally is thinly based because the outlook for 1986 is uncertain, as investors become more conscious of the approach of the next general election, which must be held by 1988 but can be called at any time up to then.

The drop in inflation was due mainly to a recent cut in mortgage rates, although the prices of gasoline and some fruits and vegetables also fell.

The new retail price index was welcomed by employment secretary Lord Young, who said it was "just what we need to see the growth in jobs continue."

"Good news though this month's figures are, there is still room for improvement," he added.

The government has predicted an inflation rate below four per cent next year.

The latest figures showed that the annual inflation rate decreased for the third consecutive month after reaching a peak of seven per cent in May and June this year.

U.S. Business Council predicts slow growth

HOT SPRINGS, Virginia (AP) — A panel of top corporate executives projected Friday that the U.S. economy would "muddle through" the next 15 months with gradually rising prices and interest rates, and a marked slowdown in consumer spending.

It is semi-annual analysis, the Business Council predicted an anemic 2.1 per cent economic growth for 1985, and 2.5 per cent for 1986. U.S. President Ronald Reagan's economic advisers earlier made projections of 3.0 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively.

"We don't expect a recession, but certainly not strong growth," said Mr. James Robinson, council vice president and chairman of the American Express Company.

The 65-member council, comprised of executives of the nation's largest corporations, said the enormous U.S. trade deficits and record consumer debt were principal reasons for the lackluster forecast.

The forecast predicted consumer spending would rise 4.1 per cent overall this year, then drop to a 2.1 per cent in 1986 as "households' retrench" to strengthen their financial positions.

The Council also said that an "overwhelming majority" of its consultants "believe that higher taxes will eventually be necessary to reduce federal budget deficits sufficiently."

The report said interest rates, which have dropped two to three percentage points over the past year, were likely to inch up again.

And it forecast a "modest acceleration" of inflation, rising from just under four per cent for 1985 to just under five per cent for 1986.

The Council's economic advisers said the increases in both interest rates and inflation reflect anticipated declines in the value of the U.S. dollar against other major foreign currencies.

Athens devalues drachma, adopts austerity measures

ATHENS (R) — Greece's Socialist government has devalued the drachma and adopted a series of belt-tightening economic measures in an effort to boost exports and cut a foreign debt now exceeding \$13 billion.

Experts on the Greek economy said Saturday the actions, announced Friday night and quickly attacked by the opposition, were taken in view of the fact that many loans secured between 1981 and 1984 fall due next year.

"Greece reached a critical turning point and had to decide which way it wanted its economy to go," one foreign specialist said.

Somesaid a bid for rescheduling was still possible late next year because measures to modify the system of indexing wages to inflation may not be enough to head off debt problems.

Conservative opposition leader Mr. Constantine Mitsotakis, said the new measures called for sacrifices from Greeks without giving them any hope.

Communists accused the government of severely damaging workers' living standards.

Apart from the 15 per cent devaluation, the austerity package includes retail price controls, public spending cuts and stricter penalties for tax evasion.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who won reelection in June after four years in power, said Friday night the measures were necessary to make Greek exports more competitive and avoid having to turn abroad for help.

Referring to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Mr. Papandreu said: "We are ideologically opposed to measures

imposed from international bodies abroad in such circumstances."

Announcing the austerity package, Mr. Papandreu said Greece could not continue borrowing from abroad without risking its economic independence.

Economists predict debt repayments will rise from \$900 million this year to a little over a billion in 1986, jumping sharply to \$1.7 billion in 1987 and probably remaining at that level for the rest of the decade.

If this year's current account deficit can be held at \$2.5 billion, up from \$2.2 billion in 1984, then the public sector will need to borrow another \$500 million abroad this year, bringing total 1985 loans to a record \$2.4 billion.

Mr. Papandreu, who supported high public spending and generous wage rises during his first years in office, said short-term borrowing was made necessary by the world recession and reduced investment in Greece.

China delivers ultimatum to Japan

PEKING (R) — Chinese leader Mr. Deng Xiaoping told Japan Friday his country could not accept another large trade deficit next year or it would face the prospect of debts on a Latin American scale, an official Japanese spokesman said.

He said Mr. Deng told visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe during a one-hour meeting: "If the trade imbalance is seen only one or two years it is all right. But if this trade imbalance lasts into the third consecutive year China would feel the question of debts, just like the case of Latin American countries."

China's trade deficit with Japan has grown dramatically over the past two years, rising from \$1.25 billion in 1984 to \$2.84 billion in the first six months of this year.

The spokesman said he understood Mr. Deng to mean that he wanted Japan and China to balance their trade in 1986.

State Councillor Gu Mu, who met Mr. Abe later, told him that to correct the trade imbalance, China would strictly control imports of Japanese household electrical appliances and motor vehicles.

Mr. Gu, a top planner working to attract investment, asked Japan "not to cut purchases of China's main exports, oil and coal."

Mr. Abe told him it would be hard to sustain the imports in the current competitive world market. "But the Japanese side will make efforts at least to maintain the status quo," the spokesman said.

Mr. Abe said Japan wanted an investment protection agreement which would encourage further Japanese joint ventures.

During his meeting with Mr. Deng, Mr. Abe suggested the Japanese surplus problem was the responsibility of both nations. He was quoted saying: "Both countries have to make efforts to enlarge the equilibrium of trade."

China praises economic zones, but serious problems remain

figures about its four model economic zones but the official press continued to report serious cases of black marketeering, misuse of funds and mismanagement.

The four zones on the southeast coast are the most visible symbols of the economic reforms masterminded by Mr. Deng Xiaoping. They were designed to attract foreign investment and breathe new life into inefficient state enterprises.

But serious malpractices in the zones have provided ammunition for conservatives in the Communist Party who fear the reforms will lead China towards capitalism and dilute its Marxism.

The New China News Agency reported that the industrial output of the zones in the first half of the year was \$743 million, an increase of more than 140 per cent over the same period last year.

It said the zones also signed contracts with foreign businesses worth \$939 million, "a big increase" over the first half of 1984.

But the media has reported serious abuses in the four zones including, according to the latest issue of the Peking Review, "illegal trade in foreign currencies and trafficking in smuggled goods."

The China Legal News said that economic crimes in Shenzhen, the largest zone which borders Hong Kong, included illegal trading of import permits and large-scale bribery.

In a major speech at a Communist Party conference last month, one leader, Mr. Chen Yun, attacked "bourgeois decadent ideology and the idea of putting money above all else."

He said many people were using economic reforms to engage in black-market trading, smuggling, fraud and other malpractices.

Western diplomats said abuses he referred to were worst in the zones.

Shenzhen has also been criticised because a lot of its investment is in retail and tourist facilities, rather than the industrial



Shintaro Abe

enterprises it was supposed to attract.

The Peking Review said much of the industrial output of the zones was not competitive on the international market and had to be sold at home.

Economy cooling down

On the other hand, China Friday said its economy is beginning to cool down after a period of serious overheating and is now on the right track for steady growth.

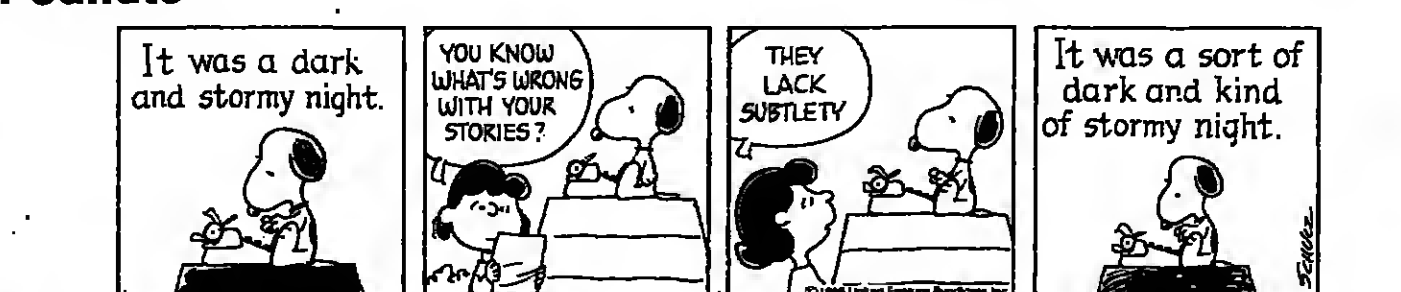
The official New China News Agency published the latest figures for industrial output, growth which galloped ahead by 23 per cent in the first half of this year, but slowed to 14.7 per cent in September compared to the same month last year.

This high growth, still nearly double the planned rate of eight per cent, is placing a huge strain on China's transport network, electricity supplies and raw materials.

"China's economy is still overheated," said one Western diplomat. "These latest figures are compared with last year's which were already very high. Things are still expanding far faster than is healthy."

But other figures issued Friday are encouraging, he said, including a big rise in output of coal and crude oil. China's main export earner, and an increase in government revenue.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

CARDS

"I need a decaffeinated, low-sodium, sugar-free birthday card for my secretary, the health nut!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAING

URUGA

KRODEF

CHINTS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A C O O O O O O O O

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BORAX AFIRE FOMENT BARROW

Answer: He was the type of man some women take to — and also this — FROM

Soviets say U.S. 'preparing for failure' at Geneva summit

MOSCOW (AP) — The reaction by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration to the new Soviet arms-control proposal indicates it may be preparing Western public opinion for failure at next month's Geneva summit, a Soviet spokesman has said.

"We see it as an attempt by the American administration to gain some ground in the propaganda war," Vladimir A. Morozov, deputy Foreign Ministry spokesman, said in an interview with the Associated Press.

In a related area, Mr. Morozov and influential Moscow commentator Valentin Falin said any U.S.-Soviet agreement on the "Star Wars" programme would necessarily have to allow basic research. But they reaffirmed Soviet opposition to U.S. proposals for fully developing such space-based missile defenses.

In a U.S. television interview last Sunday, the White House National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane criticised the Soviet arms-reduction proposal, saying it would actually strengthen the Soviets' ability to launch a "first strike" that would devastate the U.S. land-based missile force.

He was referring to the three-way balance that a new U.S.-Soviet arms treaty would set among the land-based missiles, submarine-launched missiles and bomber-carried warheads of the two superpowers' nuclear arsenals. American strategists say the current Soviet preponderance in land-based missiles enables them to contemplate a disabling first strike.

like against the United States.

Mr. Morozov complained Friday that Mr. McFarlane was raising an issue intended to be kept out of the public arena.

"He surprised us when he began discussing things that the representatives of the U.S. administration say should be discussed only at the negotiating table," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who meets with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva in November, has said publicly only that the new Soviet offer at the continuing arms talks in that Swiss city calls for a 50 per cent, across-the-board cut in the two countries' strategic nuclear launchers.

Only since Mr. McFarlane's comments have the official Soviet media confirmed that Moscow also made a proposal on the three-part balance — suggesting that the land-based share be kept to 60 per cent of the total number of warheads.

That would represent a slight reduction from the current 66 per cent share of ICBM warheads in the Soviet arsenal, but the United States has long sought a major reshaping of the Soviet force.

Mr. Morozov also objected to Mr. McFarlane's omission of U.S.

medium-range missiles in Western Europe when discussing the strategic equation.

"To people in the USSR, it would be as had to be killed by a hydrogen bomb brought by a strategic weapon as by Pershing 2s or cruise missiles based in Europe," he said.

Of Mr. McFarlane's statements, Mr. Morozov said, "one could think it is a preparation for failure — to assign blame before Western public opinion if the summit talks do not succeed."

In a separate interview, Mr. Falin, a Communist Party official and leading editorialist on the government newspaper Izvestia, sounded pessimistic about the potential for an arms agreement. Referring to recent critical remarks on the Soviet proposal by Mr. McFarlane and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Mr. Falin said, "If this is the philosophy... I don't see any basis for closer positions or any kind of agreement."

Mr. Morozov was asked whether the Soviet Union is conducting laser and other research applicable to space-based defence against missile attack, as reported by the U.S. administration.

"Of course we carry on fundamental work in development of lasers and so on, but to make such statements as some in the Pentagon have made, one should have proof," he replied. He asserted the Soviets were not moving ahead with development of such

defensive weapons, as Mr. Reagan proposes to do in the United States.

"The Americans can't say we tried and succeeded in shooting down a warhead the way they did," the Soviet official said. In a test last year over the Pacific Ocean, a U.S. rocket intercepted a dummy U.S. nuclear warhead in space.

The Kremlin says it opposes research, testing and deployment of "space strike weapons." But the two Soviets acknowledged that any agreement to restrict development of Star Wars would have to allow research to continue, since it would be impossible for one side to verify whether the other was obeying a ban on basic research.

"It's a question of defining what research is," Mr. Morozov said. Mr. Falin said "research should go beyond the walls of the laboratory. Any test is not research."

Meanwhile the Soviet News Agency Novosti said Friday the U.S. response to the Soviet arms reduction proposal made recently in Geneva, Switzerland, has been marked by confusion.

The Kremlin's offer to cut strategic nuclear weapons by 50 per cent would "effectively turn the tide from confrontation and escalation... to one of business-like cooperation and a radical reduction in nuclear arms stockpiles of the two sides," Novosti said.

Women revolt at French Socialist congress

TOULOUSE (R) — France's Socialist Party leadership came face to face with an embarrassing women's revolt Saturday at their party congress.

Angry about the party's failure to nominate more female candidates for next year's parliamentary elections, Women's Rights Minister Yvette Roudy led a group of women including other Socialist government members on to the platform.

Jean-Paul Bachy, the party's industrial organizer, had to stop speaking as Ms. Roudy strode up to First Secretary Lionel Jospin with a draft resolution asking for more women candidates.

Mr. Jospin kissed Ms. Roudy on both cheeks, setting off a chorus of boos and whistles mingled with cheers from the hall.

Trade Minister Edith Cresson, Secretary of State for Defence Edwige Avice, Martine Barrot, the party's top woman official, and two dozen female militants accompanied Ms. Roudy to the stage.

"We want the congress to discuss a certain number of proposals in order to avoid the Socialist Party covering itself with shame," Ms. Roudy said.

She said the Socialists had always been "exemplary" in their attitude to women, but there were not enough female candidates in electable positions on the party's lists.

There were both cheers and boos for former Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard who Friday sought to minimise his differences with the party mainstream.

Bangladesh campus clash claims one life

DHAKA (AP) — One student was killed and two were injured in an armed clash among rival political groups at a polytechnic institute in the port city of Khulna, police said Saturday.

Police in Khulna, 360 kilometres south west of the capital, said the institute was shut down for an indefinite period.

The students were ordered to leave their residential hostels after the clash Thursday evening in which rival groups used hockey sticks and other weapons, police said. A gasoline bomb exploded during the rioting, they said.

A 22-year-old student was killed and two students injured, police said. The circumstances under which the death and injuries occurred were not clear.

The Bengali daily, the Dainik Desh, said the clash originated after a procession of the pro-government student organisation, New Bangla Student Forum, was attacked by members of the opposition-backed central students action committee.

On Wednesday in the capital, five young men were beaten to death in an armed clash between two rival groups of the New Bangla Student Forum fighting for leadership of the organisation on the campus of the Dhaka Polytechnic Institute.

Meanwhile a homemade bomb exploded outside the residence of an opposition Communist leader Friday night, injuring one pedestrian, police said.

Police said Saturday that Mohammad Toaha, chief of the Samabadi Dal or Communist Party, was not at home when the hand bomb was set off by unidentified youths.

The injured pedestrian, whose name was not available, was reportedly released from the hospital after receiving first aid. There have been no arrests in connection with the explosion.

Mr. Toaha was not immediately available for comment on the explosion.

Queen Elizabeth arrives for 7-day Bahamas visit

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II was cheered by crowds of Bahamians on her arrival for a week-long visit, but she also saw hundreds of chanting anti-government demonstrators.

The queen arrived in the Bahamas at sunset Friday after a visit to the former British territory of Belize in Central America, and limited her activities for the evening to resting on board the Royal Yacht Britannia.

At the airport, the heavily guarded monarch shook hands quickly with Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling, then greeted and talked to members of the crowd, who waved and cheered her.

Outside the airport 400 opposition protesters waved anti-

finding signs at her motorcade on its way to the royal yacht. They chanted "the chief is a thief" but were cordial to the queen, returning her waves. There were no arrests or violence.

Mr. Pindling has been accused of allowing drug smugglers to use the island chain 50 miles off the Florida coast as a waystation between South America and the United States. A royal commission of inquiry cleared him of the allegations.

The queen, on a 26-day tour of nine Caribbean nations, arrived from Belize, where she spent three days.

The queen last visited Nassau in 1976.

China opens school for domestic servants

PEKING (R) — Shanghai officials have opened a night school to train domestic servants in country, household chores and cooking, the People's Daily said Saturday.

The school in Shanghai also offers housekeepers' classes in food hygiene and nursing for monthly fees of about \$10 a month, about a third of their monthly wages. During the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, domestic service was denounced in China. The government now encourages it as a way to soak up rural underemployment and give intellectuals more time to concentrate on work.

U.S. recommends phone subsidy for the poor

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reacting to fears that rising prices may force poor people to cancel telephone service, a panel of U.S. officials has devised a phone subsidy plan to help as many as 12 million families. The idea was presented to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), which usually approves recommendations from the federal-state joint board it established to study such problems. In the United States, telephones can be used for many dealings with companies or public bodies that in some other countries can only be handled by mail or in person. Many people regard them as a basic necessity of life. FCC Chairman Mark S. Fowler said about "20 per cent of people below the poverty level don't have phones."

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Guyana hangs 2 killers

GEORGETOWN (R) — Guyana has hanged two convicted murderers in the South American country's first executions in 15 years, the official Guyana News Agency has said. It said Balkar Singh and Donald Aulder were hanged after the death penalty was reintroduced in August to combat a crime wave. Three women are among the 30 prisoners on death row in Guyana.

E. Germany returns Greenpeace balloon

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — East Germany has returned a hot-air balloon to Greenpeace after a two-year wait, the environmentalist group said. It was given the balloon back at an East-West German crossing point in lower Saxony on payment of 8,523 marks (\$3,150), which the Communist authorities claimed for transport, supervision and telephone costs. The balloon had been held since an illegal ascent from West Berlin on Aug. 28, 1983 to protest against nuclear weapons testing by the four powers which administer the city.

Man puts Nazi inscriptions on tombstone

BONN (R) — A 73-year-old West German who admires Hitler has won the right to have a Nazi inscription on his tombstone after a dispute with his town authorities, a West German newspaper said Saturday. The man took the matter to court after the North Sea coast town of Wilhelmshaven ordered him to remove the words "Fuehrer's Headquarters" from a gravestone he had erected in a local cemetery in 1981 in readiness for his death. The town's order, ruled invalid by a local court on Friday, followed complaints from a Jewish woman whose parents are buried at the cemetery that the inscription desecrated hallowed ground, the newspaper added.

Pravda attacks old fashioned habits

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Saturday old-fashioned social habits and superstitions in distant republics must be replaced by modern Soviet examples. An article from Ashkhabad, capital of Turkmenistan, one of the country's most underdeveloped republics, said traditions such as the groom's parents paying for a bride and long, drunken weddings had no place in Soviet society in the 1980s. Turkmenistan, which borders Iran and Afghanistan, has a majority of Muslims and the smallest proportion of party members in the Soviet Union's 15 republics.

ANC, S. African opposition hold talks

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — White opposition leaders met in Zambia Saturday with black chiefs of the African National Congress in a move to involve the banned guerrillas directly in South Africa's political crisis.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, and three top aides conferred in Lusaka, Zambia's capital, with ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo and three assistants.

ANC Spokesman Tom Sebhina said they "reviewed the present situation and exchanged views on possible solutions to the crisis created by the apartheid system."

In Pretoria, the South African capital, National Police Headquarters said four black men died Friday and early Saturday in protests in black communities stemming from opposition to apartheid.

A statement said five people were injured and 18 arrested in 30 incidents of arson and stone-throwing across the country during a 24-hour period.

Meanwhile a U.N. panel, in a report issued Friday, urged transnational corporations operating in South Africa to take "active steps to hasten the end of apartheid," even if that meant defying racial laws.

The 11-member "Panel of Eminent Persons" suggested that the United Nations compile a blacklist of companies that do not comply with its recommendations.

Former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, the panel chairman, told a news conference he hoped the recommendations would be taken "very seriously."

U.S. sends first public aid shipment to Contras

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nicaragua rebels, also known as Contras, received a shipment of U.S. aid this week, the first installment of \$27 million approved by Congress last summer, a State Department official says.

Robert Duemling, director of the newly created Nicaraguan Humanitarian Assistance Office, said Friday the first shipment of boots, clothing and medicines were flown aboard a charter airliner from New Orleans on Thursday. The plane flew to a location in Central America that he would not disclose.

Mr. Duemling said his office has spent \$980,000 so far.

Manuel Cordero, a senior diplomat in Nicaragua's embassy in Washington, denounced the shipment as the latest "in a long series of U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua."

"This logistical aid to a group of terrorists totally contradicts the publicly stated position of the U.S. government against state-supported terrorism," Mr. Cordero said.

In an interview with the Associated Press at his office in Virginia near Washington, Mr. Duemling confirmed earlier reports that the aid would be channelled through the United Nicaraguan Opposition, UNO, a group created last June by the leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, and two civilian politicians.

Some non-FDN rebel leaders have objected to the funneling of supplies through UNO, contending the aid is being used to force them under the control of the FDN.

The tug faced an uncertain welcome in Papete, capital of French Polynesia. French authorities have marshalled an impressive naval and military force to oppose the flotilla and have dismissed protests against their testing programme.

The two other protest vessels, the yachts Vega and Alliance, remained on station, closely watched by French warships who have warned the anti-nuclear flotilla not to approach the atoll where France tests its nuclear weaponry.

A new series of underground tests is widely believed to be due to start any day.

The protest vigil began a week ago and appeared headed toward a stalemate as the protest vessels and French warships manoeuvred just outside a 12-mile exclusion zone around the atoll.

The Greenpeace sailed to within 1,000 metres of the zone on Thursday night but then withdrew in a typical incident in the restrained cat-and-mouse game in the grey, choppy waters of the South Pacific.

Greenpeace spokesman Gerd Leipold told a Reuters correspondent in Wellington that the tug was expected to arrive in Papete on Monday (Tuesday GMT). He said spare parts for the generator would have to be flown in.

The ship has a second generator but Leipold said it could not risk staying at sea with only one power unit. The generator powers all the tug's navigation instruments necessary to operate its engines, he said.

Power fault forces Greenpeace into port

ABOARD THE CORVETTE BALNY, South Pacific (R) — The Greenpeace sea-going protest against French nuclear tests short-circuited when the organisation's flagship was forced into port with a faulty generator.

The Ocean-going tug Greenpeace ended its vigil off Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia Friday and headed for Tahiti after the generator failure rendered the vessel unseaworthy, a spokesman for the environmental organisation said.

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Poland to hold first parliamentary elections since 1980

WARSAW (AP) — A Poland on Sunday holds its first parliamentary elections since the 1980 workers' revolt. The election follows an unprecedented media campaign organised by the Communist leaders to try to defeat a boycott called by Solidarity.

The size of the turnout among Poland's 26 million voters is important, but the outcome of the elections, which were postponed last year because of domestic turmoil, is not in doubt. The authorities decide what candidates can run.

Communist Party and government officials have indicated they think a strong turnout would show social stability has returned since the 1980-81 Solidarity upheaval and that the opposition's influence is weakening. They say a good turnout would also reassure Poland's Soviet-Bloc allies and might persuade the West to restore normal political and economic links with Poland.

To stir voter interest, the authorities ran a campaign advertised on television and blanketed cities with posters equating voting with patriotism.

In an unusual practice for a Soviet-Bloc country, the media revealed details about the backgrounds and family lives of political leaders to improve their images, even publishing the wedding picture of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the prime minister and Communist Party first secretary.

Gen. Jaruzelski has said a turnout of 75 to 80 per cent could lead to an amnesty for political prisoners, which currently number 280, according to government figures.

Solidarity branded Gen. Jaruzelski's offer blackmail.

In a nationally televised speech Wednesday, Gen. Jaruzelski urged Poles to reject the Solidarity boycott.

He said that while the sanctions have led Poland to strengthen ties with the Soviet Union and other East European allies, it still desired cooperation with other countries.

"We would like to have more and more friends from farther away, too," Gen. Jaruzelski said. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has said he will boycott the elections and will probably go fishing after attending Sunday mass. He said the elections are unfairly designed to ensure continued Communist rule.

per cent.

Government spokesman Jerzy Janusz Zablocki said the turnout will exceed the 75 per cent claimed for last year's local council elections, which Solidarity also boycotted. Inflated turnout figures by as much as 15 per cent.

Eighty-five per cent of the 460 seats to the Sejm, or parliament, are guaranteed for the Communist Party and two smaller allied parties. The remainder are reserved for non-party "independents" representing pro-government lay Roman Catholic groups and other national organisations.

Government and opposition estimates of voter turnout have differed widely in past elections.

Solidarity says activists will clandestinely monitor polling places and that it will release its own turnout estimates.

The influential Roman Catholic Church, which rejected a government offer of five seats in the new parliament for its own candidates, has not supported the boycott publicly.

But Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate, will travel to Rome for talks with Pope John Paul II and will return after the elections.

All 870 candidates, including 50 prominent political figures headed by Gen. Jaruzelski who

are running unopposed, were screened by the Patriotic Movement For National Rebirth, a Communist-dominated national front organisation.

Just under 20 per cent of the deputies from the last parliament are on the ballot again. The holders do not include any of the 15 deputies who opposed or abstained in votes on repressive martial law legislation.

Western diplomats and independent Polish observers doubt the Solidarity boycott will be effective.

"Some people will vote in fear of repression, others just for the sake of peace. The election turnout is not an indication of social support for the government," said Janusz Zablocki, a former independent Catholic parliamentary deputy who was denied a place on the ballot.

Zablocki recalled that the officially reported turnout in the last parliamentary elections in March 1980 was just under 99 per cent as voters overwhelmingly approved the slate of candidates headed by then-Communist leader Edward Gierek.

Just half a year later, Gierek fell from power following the nationwide August 1980 strike wave that led to the birth of Solidarity.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARF
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A TACTICAL TRIUMPH
East-West vulnerable and 60 North deals.

NORTH
♠ 432
♥ 1652
♦ A J
♣ 3832

WEST
♠ A Q 9 5
♥ K 7 3
♦ 9 8 4 3
♣ K 4

EAST
♠ J 10 7 6
♥ 7 8
♦ Q 8 7 2
♣ A 10 9 5

SOUTH
♠ K 8
♥ A Q 10 9 4
♦ K 10 5
♣ Q 7 6

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠.

For more than 80 years, New York's Cavendish Club has been the premier rubber bridge club in the U.S. On this hand from a recent game, the club's business manager, Tom Snow, succeeded in hoodwinking two of the country's foremost players.

After his partner had passed, the last thing that Snow, sitting South, wanted was a competitive auction on a hand where it was more than likely that the spade suit belonged to the vulnerable opponents who already had a part score toward